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FRIDAY **NOV. 28th.**
EVENING,

The Great Dramatic Hit of the 19th
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Grand Play, the

GALLEY SLAVE!

Interpreted by FREDERIC BRYTON
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all comers, without fear or favor.

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the faithful advocate of Republican
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years it has never wavered in its support
of the Republican party.

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general and local news.

Its miscellany is always interesting.
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It gives equal and exact justice to all
men and to all parties.

It champions the best interests of
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counted as a new subscriber.

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Sewing Machines!

And other standard makes. Machines
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Orders by mail will receive prompt
attention.
OFFICE—At Langdon's Bazaar,
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Greencastle, Indiana. 18 17

When you want a

STOVE,

—OR—

Doors, Sash, Blinds!

Or anything in the HARDWARE
line cheap for cash go to

B. F. BARWICK,

North Side Square. 37 49

PUBLIC SALE.

Notice is given that the undersigned
Administrator of the estate of Felix A. Carpen-
ter, deceased, will sell at public auction at the
late residence of said deceased in Carpen-
terville in Franklin township in Putnam county,
State of Indiana, on

Friday, the Fifth day of November,
1884,

all the personal property of said deceased (no
taken by the widow) consisting of hogs, horses
one milch cow, hay, wheat in the field, two
champion binders, two wagons, farming imple-
ments, household and kitchen furniture, and
other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms: On sums of five dollars and under
cash in hand; on all sums over five dollars a
credit of nine months will be given the purcha-
ser giving his note with approved security
waiving valuation and appraisal laws.

J. B. BARNES Administrator. 29 48

THE BANNER.

DePAUW UNIVERSITY.

Genevieve, daughter of W. C. De-
Pauw, died at her home in New Al-
bany, Thursday, after ten days
illness with typhoid fever. She seemed
to be getting better, when there was a
sudden change for the worse, and she
sank rapidly until her death occurred.
Her age was thirteen years and one
month. She was exceedingly promis-
ing, and was the pride and pet of her
father. A committee of two from each
class in the University was appointed
to prepare a memorial expressing the
sentiments of the students concerning
this sad event.

L. S. Cumbach has offered a \$25 cash
prize for the best examination in Latin
in the Preparatory department for the
Freshman class. The prize contest oc-
curs three weeks before Commence-
ment, and the prize will be awarded at
the annual literary exercises.

Rev. Sam Brengle, class of '88, who is
attending the Boston Theological Sem-
inary, has been appointed as supply to
the leading church of that city. Sam
is worthy to occupy any position any-
where.

Eighteen students were before the
Faculty Tuesday, charged with visiting
saloons. They represented all classes,
from the tender Prep to the tough and
ancient Senior. Admonitions fell upon
some ears that were deaf. The only
thing that they are interested in is to
find out who reported them.

The cold weather has driven Prof.
DeMotte from the third to the first
floor of West College. Prof. Overstreet
also finds the third story of East Col-
lege uncomfortable.

We will not print everything that is
going on.

J. G. Ibach, class of '88, and who has
been a practicing attorney at Hunting-
ton since he graduated, has returned
and entered the Law School.

Dr. Gobin preached at Stilesville Sun-
day.

Prof. Holman was the lecturer last
Sunday. There will be no lecture next
Sunday in consequence of the quarterly
meeting at Locust Street.

All the Kinnear-Monnett performers
have been chosen as follows: Philoma-
thean, Mattie Lough, '85, debater; An-
na L. Payne, '87, essayist—Platonean,
Emerson E. Ballard, '85, debater; J.
E. Watson, '86, essayist; Philologican,
W. Mitchell, debater; H. W. Beaver,
essayist.

The Asburian and Adelpian Socie-
ties are prospering, but neither have
any lady members—a want that should
be supplied.

It is rumored that the Adelpian
president is to be impeached for mis-
rule while in the Chair.

W. E. Elrod, '89, entertains some of
his classmates to-day, (Thanksgiving),
at his home near Coatesville.

Prof. Post announces that persons
other than students may enjoy the priv-
ileges of the University library by pay-
ing the usual fee.

Prof. Ragan will attend the annual
meeting of the Indiana State Horticul-
tural Society next week, and that of Il-
linois the week following. After that
he will go to New Orleans and take
charge of the Horticultural Depart-
ment of the Exposition. Mrs. Ragan
and daughter will join him there during
the holidays.

Prof. Bassett occupies the pulpit at
College Avenue next Sunday morning.
The joint debate between Plato and
Philo Friday night was won by the lat-
ter.

The Middle Preps held a class social
at the residence of Miss Lizzie Bridges
Friday evening.

The preparatory department now has
about two hundred and thirty students,
nearly one-half of the whole number in
attendance at the University.

H. B. O'Byrne who was out of col-
lege, caused by sickness, has returned.

A few new students have enrolled
lately.

J. C. Starr, '79, visited friends in
Noblesville Saturday and Sunday.

Felix G. M. McWhirter gave the D.
K. Es. a social at his residence last
night.

W. F. Sheridan and H. A. Marshall
attended the National Convention of
the D. K. E. Fraternity at Rochester,
N. Y., last week, and J. M. Goodwin
that of the Phi Delta Theta in Georgia.

The sudden cold weather has come
just a little too early for the new build-
ings, and it is feared that the plaster-
ing will be damaged. Some of the re-
citation rooms were also very cold.
One Professor excused his classes in
consequence.

President Martin went to New
Albany Saturday, and returned Mon-
day.

Hendricks seemed to have some
knowledge of how the land lay when he
asserted in his speech here that even
some Professors were coming to the

WE HAVE Just Received!

From the North:

One car Peach Blow and Early Rose Po-
tatoes. From Michigan—One car-load
fine eating and cooking apples. Also
from New York—New French Prunes,
Evaporated Peaches, peeled and un-
peeled, Cape Cod Cranberries, New
Raisens, and a full line of Sugars, Cof-
fees, roasted and green, and Teas to
suit the taste of any lover of choice
teas, Fruit, Jellies, Canned Goods and
a fine line of Confectionery, to which
we would call your attention. All low
for CASH or Produce. Under City Hall.
BURK & BURLEIGH.

Democratic party. It made him ex-
ceedingly happy.

There will be an earthquake in col-
lege some of these days. The hen is on,
and she will hatch a full brood.

Miss Bessie Osgood, of the Freshman
class, went to Gosport yesterday to
spend a few days at home. A. H.
Wampler, of the Senior class, also went
to his home in Gosport to spend Thanks-
giving.

President Martin's daughter Anna
is home for Thanksgiving.

Clarence W. Bennett, editor-in-chief
of the Monthly, and member of the
Senior class, was one of the attendants
at the marriage of Will Fortune, of the
Indianaapolis Journal, and Miss May
Knubbe, of Michigan City, an event
that occurred in the Episcopal church
at the latter place Tuesday.

Jackson Boyd is teaching at the Al-
lee school house in Mill Creek town-
ship, and will not return to college until
next year.

WEATHER REPORT OF SIGNAL OFFICE.

Means for week ending Nov. 25, 1884—

Barometer, actual, 29.009 inches

Temperature, 36.5 degrees.

Thermom'er, maximum, 46.6 degrees.

Minimum, 27.0 "

Dew point, 29.2 degrees.

Humidity relative, 75.5 percent.

Hourly wind velocity, 11.5 miles.

Highest Daily—

Mean Barometer, 29.245 in. on the 24th.

Temperature, 50.5 deg. " 24d.

Dew Point, 41.4 deg. " 24d.

Humidity, 84.7 per cent " 24d.

Maximum Ther., 66.2 deg. " 24d.

Minimum " 39.3 deg. " 24d.

Wind velocity, 437 miles on the 23d.

Lowest Daily—

Mean Barometer, 28.903 in. on the 23d.

Temperature, 19.3 deg. " 24th.

Dew Point, 12.6 deg. " 24th.

Humidity, 70.6 per cent " 24th.

Maximum Ther., 28.5 deg. " 24th.

Minimum " 69.7 deg. " 19th.

Wind velocity, 111 miles on the 19th.

General—

Highest Bar'er, 29.339 in. on the 24th.

Lowest " 28.562 in. on the 23d.

Range of Temperature, 46.5 degrees.

Precipitation, 0.50 inches.

Snow fall, 0.20

Highest hourly wind velocity, 29 miles
on the 23d, S. W.

Wind direction, n. 1 times; n. e. 3;
e. 0; S. 6; S. W. 9; W. 4; n. W. 3;
at 35 observations. The cold wave
signal of the 22d was justified by a fall
of 46.5 degrees in temperature.

Observations are taken by "Central"
time, at 6.08 and 10.08 a. m. and 2.08,
6.08 and 10.08 p. m.

ORIN PARKER,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

CIRCUIT COURT—NOVEMBER TERM.

The following is the completed busi-
ness since our last:

Simon Bunte vs Julia E. Robinson—On ac-
count. Dismissed at defendant's cost.

Daniel Stewart vs same—On account. Same
entry.

George W. Stout vs same—Appeal by plaintiff
Dismissed. Costs paid.

Richard E. Fulton vs Josie N. and George W.
Ritter—On note. Same entry.

Jesse F. Elrod vs Elmer and Dryghenny
Stevens—On note. Judgment against defendant
by default, for \$111.70 and costs.

Rosina Elmore vs Thomas Elmore—Divorce.
Dismissed by plaintiff at her cost.

William W. Irons vs Edward Huffman—On
note. Dismissed, costs paid.

State vs Leander Kiser, et al.—Nol prossed.

Susan McClaskey vs William H. English—To
quiet title. Judgment: that plaintiff recover of
defendant her costs.

State vs William Bridgman—Obstructing high-
way. Trial by jury, and verdict and judgment
not guilty, and defendant discharged.

Jesse Bugg vs The Louisville, New Albany
and Chicago Railway Company—Damages.
Change of venue ordered to Monroe Circuit
Court, on application of defendant.

Nancy Cranham, et al. vs Elizabeth Britton—
Partition. Report of Commissioners filed, ex-
amined and approved, and judgment of parti-
tion accordingly.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William Larsh to Louisa Winning-
ham.

Joseph W. Young to Ellen Saunders.

William Torr to Nannie J. Utterback.

Charles A. Dixon to Louisa A. Shull.

Benj. F. Dean to Anna N. Walls.

Charles C. Baker to Mary M. Michael.

Benjamin Fout to Alice Able.

BORN.

ECTION—To George Ecton and wife, of
South Greencastle, Wednesday, Nov.
19, 1884, a daughter.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Fact, and Figures the Better to be Mind.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 8.—The figures
representing values and quantities em-
ployed by Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of
the Bureau of Statistics, in his reports
for 1884 on the foreign commerce of the
United States, are almost bewildering
from their magnitude, and, even to
minds familiar with such subjects,
those which represent the nation's
growth are astonishing. The value of
the imports and exports combined for
the year ending June 30, 1884, was
\$1,408,211,302. Our commerce with the
countries of Europe was \$554,752,063, or
67.80 per cent.; with the colonies of
North America, Mexico, Central Amer-
ica and West Indies it was \$228,538,551,
or 16.23 per cent.; with South America,
\$106,930,894, or 7.60 per cent.; with Asia
and Oceania, \$96,166,320, or 6.83 per
cent.; with Africa and Colonies, \$6,669,-
816, or .47 per cent.; with all other
countries, \$15,103,558, or 1.07 per cent.

The six principal ports stood, with
reference to imports of merchandise, as
follows: First, New York, 66.14 per
cent.; second, Boston, 9.37 per cent.;
third, San Francisco, 6.37 per cent.;
fourth, Philadelphia, 4.77 per cent.;
fifth, Baltimore, 1.82 per cent.; and
sixth, New Orleans, 1.56 per cent.

With respect to value of exports of
domestic merchandise the first six ports
stood in the order of magnitude as fol-
lows: First, New York, 46.83 per cent.;
second, New Orleans, 10.53 per cent.;
third, Boston, 8.07 per cent.; fourth,
Baltimore, 5.56 per cent.; fifth, San
Francisco, 5.51 per cent.; and sixth,
Philadelphia, 4.70 per cent.

In 1884 the value of dutiable merchan-
dise entered for consumption was \$667,-
575,859, against \$700,820,673 the preced-
ing year. The total amount of duties
was \$190,283,836, against \$210,637,293 the
previous year.

The number of immigrants arrived in
the United States during the year was
91,599, against 603,322 the previous
year. From Great Britain and
Ireland, 129,291; from Germany, 179,676;
from all other countries of Europe, 148,-
231; from British North American
provinces, 69,584. The immigration
from China fell from 8,031 in 1883 to
270 in 1884. The percentage of female
immigrants was: From Ireland, 49.7
from England, 38.2; from Scotland, 37.5
from Austria, 42.3; from Denmark, 37;
from France, 34.3; from Germany, 40.6;
from Italy, 19.2; from the Netherlands,
40.2; from Norway, 37.7; from Sweden,
37; from Russia, 37.3; from British
North American provinces, 39.3; and
from Asia, only 1.5.

The total tonnage of vessels entered at
seaports of the United States fell from
13,340,857 tons during the year ending
June 30, 1883, to 12,085,613 tons during
the year ending June 30, 1884. The per-
centage of American tonnage entered fell
from 71.56 in 1883 to 23.34 in 1884, and
the percentage of foreign tonnage en-
tered increased from 28.44 in 1883 to
76.66 in 1884.

The percentage of imports and ex-
ports of merchandise carried in Ameri-
can vessels is now less even than the
percentage of the tonnage of American
vessels entered at seaports of the United
States. The percentage of total imports
and exports carried in American ves-
sels fell from 75.2 per cent. in 1886 to
27.7 per cent. in 1885. Since the year
1863 the proportion of imports and ex-
ports in American vessels fluctuated
much, but during the year ending June
30, 1884, it was only 17.5 per cent.

The figures and statements relating
to our foreign commerce are most im-
pressive. In 1850 the number of acres
of improved land in farms was 113,032,-
614, against 284,771,049 in 1883. In 1850
the number of miles of railroad in opera-
tion was 9,021, against 121,592 in 1883.
The number of tons of coal produced
in 1850 was 7,358,599, against 96,000,000
in 1883. In 1850 the value of products
of merchandise was \$1,019,106,616,
against \$5,399,579,191 in 1883.

The total number of miles of railroad
in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois,
Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kan-
sas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and
Dakota was 1,276 in 1850, 22,747 in 1870,
and 55,474 in 1883. From 92 to 95 per
cent. of grain received at the ports of
Portland, Boston, New York, Philadel-
phia and Baltimore during the year
1883 was the product of our Western
and Northwestern States and Territories.
It is estimated also that about 95 per
cent. of our exports of beef, 93 per cent.
of our exports of pork products, and 85
percent. of our exports of live animals
are the products of these States and
territories. The value of the exports
of breadstuffs and provisions, chiefly
the surplus product of our Western and
Northwestern States, which, as before
stated, amounted to \$73,664,431 in 1856,
increased to \$4,022,483 in 1880, and the
development of internal commerce was
very much greater.

The tonnage transported on the New
York State canals fell from 6,442,255
tons during the year 1863 to 5,604,056
tons in 1883, but the tonnage transported
on the New York Central and Hud-
son River railroad increased from 1,846,-
599 tons in 1868 to 10,892,440 tons in 1883;
the tonnage transported on the New
York, Lake Erie and Western railroad
increased from 3,908,243 tons in 1868 to
13,310,623 tons in 1883; and the tonnage
transported on the Pennsylvania rail-
road increased from 4,722,015 tons in
1868 to 21,674,160 tons in 1883. The to-
tal tonnage transported by rail on these
three roads increased from 10,476,857
tons in 1868 to 46,177,223 tons in 1883.
From trustworthy data it appears that
the total value of our industrial pro-
ducts for the year ending June 30, 1883,
amounted to at least \$10,000,000,000;
that the value of the products of indus-
try in the United States is about 12.6
times the average annual value of our
imports of merchandise and about 14.6
times the average annual value of our
exports of merchandise during the last
five years, and nearly seven times the
average annual value of our entire for-
eign commerce, embracing both imports
and exports. The real value of the in-
dustrial commerce of the United States
is nearly seven times the value of the
exports of merchandise from Great Brit-
ain and Ireland, five times the value of
the imports of merchandise into Great

CLOAKS

New Markets,
and Circulars,

For Ladies, Misses & Children.

Large Line, Great Variety and Low Prices.

FINE LINE OF

NEW SHAWLS.

Call and examine them. Cash or Produce.

ALEX. DUVALL, Jr.

Southwest Corner Square, Greencastle, Ind.

1 52

For 30 Days, to make room for Holiday Goods,

For 30 Days Only

We will mark our stock of Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets,
Glassware, Fancy Goods and Lamps down

10 TO 40 PER CENT.

Parties desiring to purchase should not wait till the assortment
is broken, but come AT ONCE and secure a BARGAIN
never before offered in Greencastle. Come and
examine prices. Very Respectfully,

Greencastle Banner

GEO. J. LANGRISH, PUBLISHER.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

TERMS for the BANNER

One year, in advance, \$1.50
Six months, in advance, .75
Three months, in advance, .40
One month, in advance, .15
Twenty-five cents additional when delivered by carrier.
Advertising Rates.
Local, 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line for each additional insertion.
Local in capital, 15 cents a line first insertion; 10 cents a line for each additional insertion.
Carriage notices, 10 cents a line.
Obituaries, or "In Memoriam" notices, 5 cents a line.
Cards of thanks, 10 cents a line.
Displayed and long-time advertisements at special rates.

An enterprising New Jersey man, son of a millionaire, has improved upon the prevailing fashion by eloping with the wife of his father's coachman.

The sugar exhibit at the world's fair, of the products of Louisiana and Mexico promises to be the most complete yet seen. Visitors during December and January will be enabled to visit plantations not remote from the world's exposition grounds and witness the manufacture of sugar.

John McCullough, the tragedian, is traveling about the country under the impression that his company is still organized and that he will soon begin acting again. While it is most unfortunate that he should thus make a spectacle of himself it is probable that his mental aberration would become much greater if he were committed to the restraints of an asylum. Poor "genial John McCullough." A sad derfall has scarcely been witnessed.

Now it is Paris that is suffering from an epidemic of cholera. The gayest city in the world is a city of contrasts. One day it is the city of pleasure; another, and it is devastated by all the horrors of war. At one moment it resounds with gaiety; at another it struggles in the embrace of the commune. Now a dreaded scourge causes sorrow to hundreds of happy homes a few weeks, and all suffering will be forgotten in some new pleasure. There is but one Paris, and its people are unique.

The formal ceremony of opening St. Petersburg's new ship canal, which is assigned to next spring, will probably be made a famous occasion. The engineering project which turns the Russian capital into a commercial port was begun seven years ago, and has already been successfully employed for the trial passage of men of war from Kronstadt to the mouth of the Neva and thence up that river. Not the less imposing however, will be the ceremony when the Casaria cuts the ribbon stretched across the canal—provided, the dynamites permit.

The accounts and diaries kept by the members of the Gray expedition to a Arctic region copied by clerks of the signal bureau, in order to preserve the data and general information they contain relative to life in the regions of eternal winter. The most interesting diary is said to be that of Sergeant Rice, which abounds in pen pictures, and shows the author to possess a high order of descriptive power. Dr. Pay's diary is in four languages, and the penmanship can be deciphered with difficulty. All the diaries are much worn and damaged by sea water.

The United States commissioners engaged in deep-sea soundings are making many and valuable discoveries. They show that animal life is ripe and active at a depth of 2,000 and 2,500 fathoms. At 1,000 fathoms large crabs have been collected; at 2,574 fathoms a huge lobster was captured. The character of the soil and minerals is another study. In the Gulf stream bowlders, pebbles, rare crystals, and pieces of iron were collected. In other places a strong clay and minerals of various kinds were gathered up. These soundings bid fair to reveal many long hidden secrets which scientific men have longed to know.

The outstone brokers of Washington, familiarly known as Shylocks, are said to be in a "state of mind" over the prospect of losing many of their outstanding debts by reason of the probable removal of government employees. Some of them have thousands of dollars' worth of claims, many of which are of small amounts, and on which numerous rates of interest have been paid by borrowers until the total has far exceeded the original loan. Not unnaturally, these brokers are fearful that these clerks and officials, in view of the fact that, in many instances, they have repaid the principal twice over will resort to the debts on the eve of their departure. It may be remarked that the fact that they are being shed by employees at Washington are not on account of grief at parting from their accommodating financial friends.

There never was so close a vote in New York in a Presidential year as there has been this year. In 1828 Jackson had a plurality of 5,000 over Adams; in 1832 Jackson had a plurality of 13,000 over Clay; in 1836 Van Buren had 28,000 over Harrison; and in 1840 Harrison had 13,000 over Van Buren. In 1844 Polk had 5,000 over Clay, and in 1848 Taylor had a plurality of 104,000 over Cass and a plurality over Van Buren of 93,000; in 1852 Pierce had a plurality over Scott of about 27,000; in 1856 Fremont had 81,000 over Buchanan; in 1860 Lincoln had 530,000 over Douglas; in 1864 Lincoln had nearly 7,000 over McClellan; in 1868 Seymour had 13,000 over Grant, and in 1876 Grant had 53,000 over Greeley. Till now there has been a plurality of 82,000.

WASHINGTON.

Important and Other Information from the National Capitol.

THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The indications are that Washington will be pretty full of office-seekers and office-brokers toward the close of the winter. Already the familiar faces of the latter class are beginning to appear, and the former will be large as soon as the season for them begins, which will be provoked by the inauguration. An old office-broker says it is folly for those who want appointments to come here for recognition even as early as the end of the session of Congress, and that those who come so early will disgust every one who yields influence in the matter of appointments.

DEPENDENT EMPLOYEES.

It is feared here that there will be many more such tragical ends of federal employees as that of Captain Hiram D. Bedine, who fired a pistol ball through his heart-strings on Tuesday afternoon. There is little doubt in the minds of Bedine's friends that dependency over the result of the recent elections was the cause of the act. He imagined that he could see himself out of employment and in destitute circumstances, and the contemplation of such a possibility robbed him of his sense until he fired the fatal ball into his left breast and fell a corpse against his desk in the Postoffice Department.

During the past week I have met a score of department clerks who are almost prepared to resort to some desperate act. They are resigned unnecessarily, of course, to any imaginary fate. They believe they can not remain in their positions many days after Mr. Cleveland assumes charge of the White House, and they are in misery. While there is a good deal of faith expressed in Mr. Cleveland's civil service principles; I find that much of that faith is the result of wish, and that is not comforting.

A very large proportion of the people in the departments here cannot afford to be deprived of their official positions, as they have been in them so long that they are unfitted to do any other work, have lost run of business affairs, have no means, and would not know where to turn for a livelihood. It is this class of people who are almost distracted, and it will not be at all surprising if, when the new President comes in and the weeding out of these people is begun, or even before the 4th of March, if the tension of their nerves is kept up, there should be quite a number of suicides. One old gentleman in distress said that if Mr. Cleveland did not mean to disturb them he ought to indicate it to them at once, as it would relieve them of intense anxiety and discomfort.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report, pays a well-deserved compliment to Prof. Dodge, the statistician of the department, for his diligence and the ability of his work, and the value of his monthly reports, which, he says, have attracted great attention not only in this country, but in Europe. The report of Prof. Dodge shows that between 1880 and 1889 the value of meats increased from \$300,000,000 to \$300,000,000, of corn, from \$360,680,878 to \$614,818,304; of wheat, from \$124,635,545, to \$436,084,653; of hay, from \$152,671,106 to \$419,575,783; of dairy products, from \$152,350,000 to \$352,500,000; of cotton, from \$211,516,625 to \$271,635,141, and of other products in proportion, more than doubling the aggregate value, and increasing it from \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,600,000,000, in round numbers. With good prices current, the production of agriculture in the United States can be little short of \$4,000,000,000, and the values are those of home market and not of Eastern commercial cities or ports of exportation.

The Commissioner says the wheat area is so much beyond the requirements of consumption, in this and other countries, as to depress the price to a point unprecedented in recent years, favoring, at certain points, the use of wheat in feeding for pork production. The cause of this superabundance is two-fold: First, the extension of settlement in the Northwestern prairies, and on the dry plains of the Pacific Coast; and second, an extraordinary period of comparative failure in European wheat crops for several consecutive years. The progress of settlement must be less rapid hereafter, and already the lean years in Europe have been followed by comparative plenty. These facts about products and prices point to the sharp necessity of adapting the production to the consumption supply of food products now imported, to give remunerative employment to agricultural labor, and food in variety and cheapness to consumers.

FRIGHTENED FINANCIERS.

Evidently the bankers and heavy bondholders of the country are in a frame of mind just now to become panic-stricken. A report was circulated Thursday throughout the East and North that no more of the three and possibly some of the other bonds would be called in during the remainder of this term of administration. Some other equally ridiculous rumor caught the ears of these men at the same time, and they seem to have concluded that a panic was anticipated by the Treasury officials and that the Secretary was moving to do something which they feared but could not understand.

Telegrams have since been pouring in here, inquiring the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer, Comptroller of Currency, and everybody else

presumed to be authority on bond calls and financial affairs.

I went through the principal offices in the Treasury building to-day and inquired what effect the anticipated change of administration would have upon value. Secretary McCulloch said there was no truth in the report that any change was contemplated in the monthly bond call. Other officers expressed the belief that the Democrats would use all the influence they could wield with the Treasury and other departments to inflate prices and make money matters easy. They believe that times will improve under the incoming administration, notwithstanding the theory that the tariff will be revised. Should the Democrats continue to suffer the shrinkage in business they could not recover from it. True South, too, promises a revival of trade that is to be felt North.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

THE WORK IN 1884—HOW SUFFRAGE WORKS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The American Woman Suffrage Association continued its session at Chicago, Thursday morning. Mrs. Stone read the report of the work of the association during the past year. It showed that \$1,000 had been sent to Oregon to aid in the constitutional amendment for women. During the year 100,000 tracts have been circulated, explaining the characters of the suffrage movement. In Washington Territory women have already voted, and were as womanly women as before exercising the right of suffrage. Everybody liked it except the liquor people. Great progress had been made in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and in England. Reports from the several States were also read, showing the progress of the movement.

The following officers were elected: William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, president; Mary A. Livermore, Mary B. Willard, George William Curtis, George F. Hour, Mrs. W. T. Outler, Mrs. D. G. King, Mrs. R. H. Jennings, vice-presidents; Mrs. Lucy Stone, chairman executive committee; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, foreign corresponding secretary; Henry B. Blackwell, corresponding secretary.

At the afternoon session Mrs. M. E. De-

Geer, of Kansas, said women were freer in Kansas than in any other State, and would soon be enfranchised.

Mrs. Clay, of Kentucky, said the women of her State were as much slaves, in many respects, as the negroes formerly were.

Mrs. F. M. Adkinson, of Indiana, said the women of that State had taken an active part in the late presidential contest.

Resolutions were adopted proposing memorials to Congress for the adoption of women suffrage as a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, and to all State legislatures for women's enfranchisement.

Mrs. Livermore said tribute to the memories of Wendell Phillips and Kate N. Doggett.

THE BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT-ELECT SAYS CONCERNING THE COUNTRY'S COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

In the course of an interview with a representative of a Boston paper, Saturday, President-elect Cleveland, speaking of the business and manufacturing interests of the country, and the effect of a change in administration on these interests, said:

"It goes without saying that the Democratic party is made up of merchants, business and workmen, and everybody certainly desires good times and realizes that all the people must be prosperous to secure that result. We have 55,000,000 people, almost boundless resources, hundreds of the strongest financial institutions in the world, thousands of enterprising merchants, the most skillful manufacturers and the most intelligent farmers and workmen on the face of the earth. Now, surely, a country with these characteristics has every qualification for solid, permanent prosperity. It will be my aim, and the aim of all associated with me in the conduct of affairs at Washington, to give the people of the United States a safe, economical and conservative government. The fact that so many business men, manufacturers and workmen voted with the Democratic party at this election shows that they were not afraid of a change in administration. The Democratic party in its Chicago platform meant what it said and said what it meant, and will carry the provisions of that platform which relate to the business interests of the country into effect. The most important thing is to restore confidence and a determination to forget partisan heat and excitement, and devote our time to the things which tend to the substantial welfare of the country and of all its people. In this work every man should feel that he has a part to perform."

A BURMESE MASSACRE.

A PRISON FIRED AND THE FLEEING PRISONERS MURDERED.

A horrible massacre has occurred in Mandalay. The guards placed in charge of the principal prison, which are constructed of bamboo, set fire to one of the sides of the edifice, and having assured themselves that the flames were already beginning to invade the parts which served as shelter to the wretched prisoners, opened the gates, in front of which there had been drawn up a good number of soldiers armed with guns and swords. Then they threw themselves like wild beasts upon those who, to escape being burned alive, rushed out of the gates. The massacre lasted all the night, in the

Genius and Opportunity.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

For a score of years the scientific school of criticism has tried to break down the barrier between ordinary minds and men of genius by proving that genius differs in degree but not in kind from common intellects. That this tendency should have grown in favor with critics is not surprising; it is merely an illustration of that larger tendency in modern science to regard all organic beings as related, and to obliterate the line of separation between the lowest men and the highest animals. But after accepting the assertion that men of genius are only ordinary men with some intellectual qualities developed to an unusual degree how does that make genius any the less remarkable? It is in the difference that the marvelous lies and not in the resemblance. Science will never be able to do more than record the difference; it will never be able to explain it. So when we are told that Shakespeare or Goethe was the product of his time, we need not quarrel with the statement; but we know that no explanation of the fact that Shakespeare was Shakespeare can be given. That particular individuality which distinguished him from all other men, whether they were contemporaries or not, can not be explained by referring to the age or to the environment in which he lived.

A Ruined Man.

Merchant Traveler.

It was an interesting time at the house of Dobbs, and finally when the doctor came out into the hall Dobbs was in a state of excitement equal to an election night.

"Well, Doctor?" he said inquiringly, and grabbing the physician's coat-front with both hands.

"Twine," responded the Doctor briefly.

"How—how—how many?" he asked in a dazed manner.

"The usual number," replied the Doctor, smiling.

"Oh yes—ah—excuse me, Doctor. Boys or girls?"

"Boys."

"Boys?"

"Yes."

"Then I'm a ruined man!"

"Ruined," was the surprised answer;

"what's the matter with you?"

"Why, Doctor, for the last twenty years it's been all I could do to meet the demands of my boys for old clothes, and now, at my time of life, to have to commence wearing two pairs of pants at once, in order to keep up with the procession, is more than I can undertake, and I see ruin, with a big R, staring me square in the face, and I can't make a move to defend myself."

The Doctor gave him a dose of chloral to quiet his nerves.

Story of a Death Certificate.

London Echo.

During a quarrel a peasant in the province of Novorod was struck in the breast with an ax, fracturing several ribs and wounding the lungs. He was in an extremely critical condition, and a doctor from the nearest town, sixty miles distant, was sent for. The surgeon, as is customary in Russia, took his time, and reached his patient by the slowest stages. The man by this time had nearly succumbed to his injuries and stood very little chance of recovery. The doctor made an examination and pronounced the wound as fatal. He waited several hours thinking that the man in the meantime would die, but things did not turn out as expected, so, in order to facilitate matters and save him the trouble of again visiting his patient he made out a death certificate and started home.

For some reason or other the man took it into his head to get well, and he began to get better until he recovered entirely. The authorities, learning of the strange proceeding, demanded the return of the death certificate, which was refused, and now the man walks about in the full possession of the consolation that he is legally dead, and that his body lies buried in that village churchyard, according to his death certificate.

Training Elephants for the Circus.

Adam Forepaugh, Jr., says that African elephants are more intelligent, imitative and cunning than the Asiatic. In training elephants the best method is to win them over by petting and feeding them with something nice. I always have a cake or some delicacy to give one of them when I take him out for practice, consequently the beast is always glad to see me, and is more attentive and docile than he otherwise would be. Elephants never forget anything—they recollect their "stage business," and "situation," and do not vary an inch one evening from another in taking their positions. We practice from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. They are drilled singly, then in squads, and taught their various "specialty" acts and tricks. Elephants are more imitative than any other animal, perhaps, and are very cunning. While practicing they are looking for an opportunity to "cut up," and will reach back and kick the trainer, and then look as innocent as a tract schoolboy. They seem almost human enough to talk. The importation of elephants has increased ten-fold within the past decade.

General B. F. Bauer is reported to be applying himself with unusual earnestness to the pursuit of his profession. The number of cases he undertakes for poor persons, without charge, is steadily increasing.

Eelworms prove to be anticipated from the pearl fisheries in Lower California.

BLAINE'S SPEECH.

Injustice to Northern Voters.

Disfranchisement of American Citizens.

A Response Made to a Serenade Given Him by Citizens of Augusta.

A Subject of Interest to Northern Laboring Men.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 18.—A large number of the devoted personal and political friends of Mr. Blaine serenaded him this evening as an expression of their personal good will. They marched through the streets under the marshaling of Colonel Frank Nye, and when they reached Blaine's house their friendly regards were expressed in a handsome speech by Herbert M. Heath, of the Kennebec bar.

Mr. Blaine responded as follows, his speech being continually interrupted by applause:

"FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS—The national contest is over, and by the narrowest margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, which if not one of joyous congratulation, is one, I am sure, of confidence and sanguine hope for the future. I thank you for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation not only to you, but to all the Republicans of Maine, who responded to my nomination with genuine enthusiasm and ratified it by a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors and gratifications of my public career, that my party in Maine, after struggling hard for the last six years, twice in that period losing the State, came back in this campaign by an old fashioned 20,000 plurality. No other expression of popular confidence and esteem could equal that of the people among whom I have lived for thirty years and to whom I am attached by all the ties that can ennoble human nature, or give joy and dignity to life. After Maine—indeed, along with Maine—my first thought is always with Pennsylvania. How can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalleled majority of more than eighty thousand votes?—a popular endorsement which has deeply touched my heart, and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old commonwealth, an affection which I inherited from my ancestors and which I shall transmit to my children. I do not limit my thanks to my State of residence or the State of my birth. I owe much to the true and zealous friends in New England who worked so nobly for the Republican party and its candidates; to the eminent scholars and divines who stepping aside from their ordinary avocations made my cause their cause, and in loyalty of principle added the personal compliment of standing as my personal representatives in the national struggle. But the achievements for the Republican cause in the East were even surpassed by the splendid victories in the West. In that magnificent sord of States that stretches from the foot-hills of the Alleghenys to the golden gate of the Pacific, beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the Republican banner was borne so loftily that but a single State failed to join in the wide acclamation of triumph. Nor should I do justice to my own feelings if I failed to thank the Republicans of the Empire State who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles, who fought against foes from within and without, but who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every thousand would have given us the victory of the Nation. Indeed, a change of a little more than five thousand votes would have transferred New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the Republican standard and have made the North as solid as the South. My thanks would still be incomplete if I should fail to recognize with special gratitude the great body of workingmen, both native and foreign born, who gave me their earnest support, breaking from old personal and party ties, and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass the safeguard and protection of their own fire-side interests.

The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The northern States, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the count, sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than four hundred thousand, almost half a million, indeed, of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid South, and were the decisive elements which gave to that section the control of the national Government. Speaking now, not at all as a defeated candidate, but simply as a loyal devoted American. I think the transfer of the political power of the Government to the South is a great national misfortune. It is a misfortune because it introduces an element which can not, insure harmony and prosperity to the people; because it introduces into the Republic the rule of minority. The first instinct of an American is equality of right, equality of privilege, equality of political power. That equality which says to every citizen, 'Your vote is just as good and just as potential as the vote of any other citizen.' That cannot be said today in the United States. The course of

affairs in the South has crushed out the political power of more than six million American citizens, and has transferred it by violence to others. Forty-two presidential electors are assigned to the South on account of its colored population, yet the colored population, with more than one million one hundred thousand votes, has been unable to choose a single elector. Even in those States where they have a majority of more than one hundred thousand they are deprived of free suffrage, and their rights as citizens are actually trodden under foot. The eleven States that comprised the rebellious confederacy had, by the census of 1880, 7,500,000 white population and 5,300,000 colored population. The colored population almost to a man desire to support the Republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation and by violence and murder, wherever violence and murder was thought necessary, they are absolutely deprived of all political power. If the outrage stopped there it would be bad enough; but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to them is added to that of the white population, enabling the white population of the South to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the North. To illustrate just how that works the destruction of all fair elections, let me present to you five States in the late Confederacy and five loyal States of the North, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes. In the South the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have an aggregate of forty-eight electoral votes. They have 2,800,000 white people and over 3,000,000 colored people. In the North the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and California have likewise in the aggregate forty-eight electoral votes. They have a white population of 5,600,000, or just double that of the five Southern States which I have named. These Northern States have practically no colored population. It is therefore evident that the white men in those Southern States, by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men, are exerting double the political power of the whites in the Northern States.

I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust and derogatory to the manhood of the North. Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that if presidential electors are assigned to the South by reason of negro population, that population ought to be permitted free suffrage in the election. To deny that clear proposition is to affirm that a Southern white man in the Gulf States is entitled to double the political power of a Northern man in the Lake States. It is to affirm that a Confederate soldier shall wield twice the influence in the Nation that a Union soldier can; and that perpetual and constantly increasing superiority must be conceded to the Southern white man in the government of the Union. If that be quietly conceded in this generation, it will harden into custom until the badge of inferiority will attach to the Northern man as odiously as ever Norman noble stamped upon Saxon churl.

True is a subject of deep interest to the laboring men of the North. With Southern Democracy triumphant in their States and in the Nation the Negro can be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decree; wages which will amount, as did the supplies of the slave, to a bare subsistence, equal in each perhaps to thirty-five cents per day if averaged over the entire South. The white laborer in the North will soon feel the distinctive effect of this upon his own wages.

The Republican party has clearly seen from the earliest days of reconstruction that wages in the South must be raised to a just recompense of the laborer or wages in the North ruinously lowered, and has steadily worked for the former result. The reverse will now set in and that condition of affairs be reproduced which years ago Lincoln warned the free laboring men of the North would prove hostile to independence—it will inevitably lead to a ruinous reduction of wages. The difference of the color of the skin will not suffice to maintain an entirely different standard of wages in contiguous and adjacent States, and the voluntary be compelled to yield to the involuntary. So completely have the colored men of the South been deprived by the Democratic party of their constitutional and legal rights as citizens of the United States that they regard the advent of that party to power as a signal of re-enslavement and are frightened, because they think all legal protection for them is gone. Few persons in the North realize how completely the chiefs of the rebellion wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election. It is a portentous fact that the Democratic Senators who come from the States of the late Confederacy, all—and I mean all, without a single exception—personally participated in the rebellion against the National Government. It is still more significant that in those States no man who was loyal to the Union, no matter how strong a Democrat he may be today, has the slightest chance of political promotion. The one great avenue to honor in that section is a record of zealous service in the war against the Government. It is certainly an astounding fact that friendship for the Union in the day of its trial and agony is still a political disqualification of the men who are called to rule over the Union. All this takes place during the lifetime of a generation, and those who fought in the war see elevated into practical command of the American Government the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times.

I have spoken of the South as placed by the late election in possession of the Government, and I mean all that my words imply. The South furnished nearly three-quarters of the electoral votes that defeated the Republican party and it will step into the command of the Democratic party as unchallenged and unrestrained as it held the same position for thirty years before the civil war. Gentlemen, there can not be political inequality among the citizens of a free republic. There can not be a majority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the North. Patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for person and safety for country all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of

men who inherit equality from the pilgrims who first stood on Plymouth Rock, and the liberty-loving patriots who came to Delaware with Williams and Penn. It becomes the primal question of American manhood. It demands a hearing and settlement. That settlement will vindicate the equality of Americans citizens in all their personal and civil rights. It will at least establish the equality of the white man under the national Government. It will give to the northern man, who fought to preserve the Union, as large a voice in its Government as may be exercised by the southern man, who fought to destroy the Union. The contest thus closed utterly dwarfs the fortunes and the fate of the candidates, whether successful or unsuccessful. Purposely, I may say instinctively, I have discussed the issues and consequences to my own defeat and without the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elevated to the presidency. Toward him personally I have no cause for the slightest ill-will. It is with cordiality that I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may overcome the embarrassment which the peculiar source of its power imposes upon it from the hour of its birth."

A DAISY DOCTOR.

Peculiar in Practice—Confident of Results.

Doctor Opinion.—"There's a big difference in doctors, I tell you," said an old-timer to me the other day. "You think you know something about 'em, but you are still in the fluff and bloom and kindergarten of life. Wait till you've been through what I have."

"Where, for instance?" I asked him. "Well, say nothing about anything else, just look at the doctors we had in the war. We had a doctor in our regiment that looked as if he knew so much that it made him unhappy. I found out afterward that he ran a kind of Cow Foundling asylum in Utah before the war, and when he had to prescribe for a human being it seemed to kind of rattle him."

"I fell off my horse early in the campaign and broke my leg, I recollect, and he set the bone. He thought that a bone should be set similar to a hen. He made what he called a good apiece, but the break was above the knee, and he got the cow idea into his head in a way that set the knee behind. That was bad."

"I told him one day that he was a blamed fool. He gave me a cigar and told me I must be a mind-reader."

"For several weeks our Colonel couldn't eat any thing, and seemed to feel kind of ballions. He didn't know what the trouble was till he went to the doctor. He looked at the Colonel a few minutes, examined his tongue and told him right off that he had lost his end."

"He bragged a good deal on his diagnosis. He said he'd like to see the disease he couldn't diagnose with one hand tied behind him."

"He was always telling how he had resuscitated a man they hung over at 'Tie City' in the early days. He was hung by mistake it seemed. It was a dark night, and the vigilance committee was in something of a hurry, having another party to hang over at Dirty Woman's Ranch that night, and so they erroneously hung a quiet young fellow from Illinois who had been sent West to cure a case of bronchitis. He was right in the middle of an explanation when the head vigilante kicked the board from under him and broke his neck."

"All at once some one said: 'My God, we have made a ridiculous blunder. Boys, we can't be so careful about hanging total strangers. A few more such breaks as these, and people from the States will hesitate about coming here to make their home. We have always claimed that this was a good country for bronchitis,' but if we write to Illinois and tell the young fellow's parents the facts, we needn't look for a very large bequest from Illinois next season. Doc, can't you do any thing for the young man?"

"Then this physician stepped forward, he says, and put his knee on the back of the boy's neck, gave it a little push, at the same time pulled the head back with a snap that straightened the neck, and the young fellow who was in the middle of a large word, something like 'contumely' when the barrel tipped over, finished out the word and went right on with the explanation. The doctor said he lived a good many years, and was loved and esteemed by all who knew him."

"This doctor was always telling of his triumphs in surgery. He did save a good many lives, too, towards the close of the war. He did it in an odd way, too."

"He had about one year more to serve, and with his doctoring on one side and the hostility of the enemy on the other, our regiment was worn down to about five hundred men. Every body said we couldn't stand it more than another year. One day, however, the doctor had just measured a man for a porous plaster, and had laid the stub of his cigar carefully down on the top of a red powder-keg when there was a slight atmospheric disturbance, the smell of burnt clothes, and our regiment had to apply for a new surgeon."

The wife of our late surgeon wrote to have her husband's remains forwarded to her, but I told her it would be very difficult to do so, owing to the nature of the accident. I said, however, that we had found an upper set of store teeth imbedded in a palm-tree near by, and had buried them with military honors, erecting over the grave a large board on which was inscribed the name and age of the deceased and this inscription: "Not dead, but spontaneously distributed. Gone to meet his glorified throng of patients. Ta, ta, vain world!"

HUDSON, Wis., Oct. 6. BILL NYE.

THE ELECTION.

Hoowaw for Cleveland!
Hoowaw! Hoowaw!
Hoowaw for Jim Blaine!
Hoowaw! Hoowaw!
Hoowaw for the Eagle!
Hoowaw! Hoowaw!
Hoowaw for the Rooster!
Hoowaw! Hoowaw!
And so it was going from morning till night. With most of the gang riproaringly tight; first it was Grover, and then it was Jim; Piling the air till the sun was dim; Wiping of hats, and shaking of "wipes," Whipping it up for the stars and stripes; Making it pleasant in alley and street, Seizing the policemen on their beat, Twisting of horns and beating of drums, Gentlemen, duffers, the dunder and the brass, All of them wild to howl and to yell, And raise, as it were, particular—don't mention it.

Thus it was going from morning till night. Although American, political sights; Every one at it, the boys and the men, Oh! we are a Nation with a great big N!

CONDIMENTS.

It is the manufacturing chemist who always has a retort ready.

"Darling," he said, "what shall I call you for short?" "Call me et cetera." When ignorance is bliss it is folly to ask the landlady what she puts in the lard.

We never hear of Oscar Wilde any more. He and his wife were made one and it is feared she is the one.

When a man twenty he calls her a turtle dove, and when he is forty he thinks her a snapping-turtle dove.

Stern parent: "Another bad report by son?" "Yes, papa, you must really talk to my teacher or he will keep on doing it."

"No, sir," said the practical man, "no nice-brace on the mantel for me. It's a nuisance. Where's a man to put his set?"

"Ah, Bings, where are you going for the winter?" Oh, I shall take a run over to Italy and to Mt. Veresvina. "I see—going to a foreign climb."

"I never argy agin a success," said Aramus Ward; "when I see a rattlemain's head sticking out of a hole I bear off to the left, and says I to myself that hole belongs to that morix."

"No," said Miss Ferula, "I'm not much of a speller myself, I must admit; but when you know, I've been a teacher nearly all my life and have never had time to teach myself."

"You may speak," said a fond mother, "about the people having strength of mind, but when it comes to strength of don't mind my son William surpasses everybody I ever knew."

"Faith, Mrs. Mulcahy, did ye know how as Mike came home last night with the pneumonia?" "The new-monia, is it? Shure, then, it's myself that would like to hear him play a chune on it."

New boarder, with an air of appetizing interest: "What is this?" Landlady, proudly: "English mutton." New boarder, innocently: "When did it die?" He gets his time right after dinner. "Why don't you try something for your blood?" asked Tom. "I will," replied Molecule; "I will triangle." And he either took down his fishing-rod or joined a minstrel band—we don't know which.

Artillery officer to marlarin: "My bird, the French ships are approaching." Marlarin: "Fire a cannon at them." "But they are so far off that the ball will only go half way." "Fire two cannons at them."

"Good night," he said, as he at last tore himself away and stepped out upon the porch. "Wait a minute," she said, "until I chain up the dog. It's about time for the milkman, and they are not very good friends."

"I am living only in the past," remarked Mr. Badman, with an unusual degree of sentiment. "Yes," said his friend Tough. "Passed a \$50 counterfeiter yesterday, and I think I can live a week on it."

Miss A: "Ah, how do you do, Mr. Sophomore? Clara and I were just talking about the lost Atlanta." Mr. Sophomore: "Don't know her; though I believe I did meet her brother once. But why don't they advertise her?"

School teacher: "Johnnie, can you tell me the plural of her?" Johnnie: "Yes'm, here." School teacher: "Here? Then what would be the plural of his?" "Hissee."

A young Alexandria miss Was asked by her beau for a kiss; Demurely contented, B e sweetly assented, And their lips looked exactly like this:

But her pa interrupted the bliss, And said: "Woe's this young fellow, sir? And without more ado The young fellow flew, And his eyes looked exactly like this:

Investing H's Capital.

New York Sun. I am very poor, sir, and my father is suffering. Any assistance you—

"Can't you obtain work?" "No, sir. There was a time," went on the tramp, "when I gave away thousands to sweet charity, but, like many a better man, I was drawn into the vortex of speculation, and lost every dollar I had in Wall Street."

"I am very sorry for you," said the gentleman, handing him a nickel. "Now, what will you do with that money?"

"Well, I dunno," he replied thoughtfully, plying the coin on the end of his finger. "I think I'll buy a house and lot with part of it, and make my family comfortable for life. The remainder, I suppose, will be swallowed up in Wall Street. Once a speculator always a speculator, one knows."

A check for his baggage—Her marriage certificate.—[Chicago Sun.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR White Oak Spokes.

To be made of good, tough, heavy growth White Oak, free from sap, worm holes, cracks, and other defects—22 inches long, 3 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches at heart edge. No objection to spokes that are larger or longer than these specifications. In young thrifty timber where the growth in sap is full 3/16 of an inch thick, or over, the spokes will be taken with, in all others the sap must be taken off. No sap Spokes taken out of timber cut between the 1st of March and the 1st of August. No objection to spokes made out of good tough twisting timber if they are not cracked.

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Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, Involuntary Emission, Leucorrhea, Impotency, Mental and Physical Debility, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, etc.
The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured, pointing out a mode of cure as once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
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CLEVELAND, BUFFALO
and all New England Cities. Fast time, sure connections at St. Louis, Detroit and Palace Sleeping Coaches, which run through between GREENCASTLE AND NEW YORK, without change. To persons going WEST or SOUTHWEST, on pleasure or business, and to WESTERN LAND SEEKERS,
The accommodations offered by this line are unsurpassed. Direct connections are made for all points in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and Mexico, avoiding transfer and delay.
If you contemplate a journey anywhere, do not neglect to make arrangements until you have seen A. J. SMITH, Agent, who will furnish lowest rates and give full information.
A. J. SMITH, D. B. MARTIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Gen. West. Agent,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS
NEW CHOICE SEEDS FRUITS!
All of the best, both new and old. Plants, Trees, Vines, Seeds, etc., by mail, specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. 50 choices for \$1. Send for example: 12 ROSES—Choice—\$1
30 PACKETS FLOWER SEEDS, \$1.
For the other 50 \$1 Sets and 1,000 times the value, send for our illustrated Catalogue of over 100 pages, free. None better nor more reliable. Established 30 yrs. 500 acres. 21 large Greenhouses.
THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.
DAVIDENBURG LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

T. JONES' ART GALLERY, BAYNE'S BLOCK.
Old Pictures Enlarged to any Size.
Pictures made from life, all sizes and styles, in first-class order
THE LEADING GALLERY IN THE CITY.
Established 1849.
COLE BROTHERS,
The Second Largest Manufactory of Lightning Rods in the World.

We are now ready to furnish at wholesale and retail, every variety of Lightning Rods, Poles, Fixtures and Ornaments. Also, our CELEBRATED WOOD PUMPS, RUBING and FIXTURES, adopted by the Wood Pump Manufacturers' Association April 13th, 1880. Send for circular and price lists.
114
COLE BROTHERS, Greenfield, Ind.

TO THE LADIES

Of Greenfield and vicinity. I have taken the Agency for Mrs. M. A. Ferguson's Eureka Rule for fitting and drafting ladies, misses and children's clothing. I find it to be splendid, giving easy and beautiful fits. I am ready and willing to teach any one wishing to learn. I will also cut patterns, and cut and fit garments. Please give me a trial. Mrs. W. R. STARR, 44 East Seminary street.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. BIRCH, Office, in Albin's Block, south side public square, Greenfield, Ind. Practices inside the courts of the State, and solicits business.
THOMAS T. MOORE, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office, over G. Mantz store, 2-15
W. S. COX, Notary Public and Attorney at Law. Office, over Trade Emporium, east side public square. 15-14
JOHN E. MILLER, Attorney at Law. Pension and Claim Agent, Office, East Washington street, over G. Mantz store. 1-12
G. W. Bence, M. D., J. F. Morrison, M. D., DRS. HENCKE & MORRISON, Office and residence, Washington street, one square east of National Bank. 1-10
H. R. PITCHLYNN, M. D., Office, cor. Vine and Poplar streets.
G. C. SMYTHE, Physician and Surgeon. Office, on Vine street, between Washington and Walnut, one door north of family residence.

E. E. EVANS, E. V. FVOR, EVANS & DRYOR, Physicians & Surgeons, Rooms 1, 2 and 3 Central National Bank building, Greenfield, Ind. 2-1

W. G. OVERSTREET, DENTIST, Special attention given to preserving the natural teeth. 1-12

L. M. MANNA, M. D., Office in Nelson's Block, Greenfield corner Vine and Walnut streets, the former residence of Dr. Killis.

ED. ACKERMAN
Can make you **BOOTS & SHOES**
That will wear you as long as two odd pairs of those you buy out of the stores.
REPAIRING
Is also neatly and promptly done by him. Call on him, near the Regent House. 38-37

CEMETERY Green House
AND **SALE ROOM.**
East of C. W. Talburt's Dry Goods Store.
Geraniums 50 cents to \$1 per dozen; Begonias and some Verbenas, 50 cents to \$1 per dozen; Carnation Pink, \$1 to \$4 per dozen; Tube Rose Bulbs, 5 cents each; all good; Lawn Vases from 25 to \$12 each; Hanging Baskets from 40 cents to \$3 each; Wire Stands and designs, Fancy and Straw Baskets. All out flower work put up on short notice.
194 WILSON, Greenfield, Ind.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. Spasmodic Croup, &c.
FOR SALE BY JEROME ALLEN.
Troy, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1882.
I have known the benefit of Piso's Cure for Consumption for nearly six months, and I believe it will effect a permanent cure in my case, which was considered hopeless. My lungs have been diseased for nearly five years, and I was troubled with a bad cough. But since I have taken Piso's Cure I am feeling entirely well, and am free from any cough. Mrs. Jane K. Laird.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. Spasmodic Croup, &c.

For Wall Paper and

THE BANNER.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Greencastle, Indiana.
THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1884.

Literary eminence is not without its drawbacks. It either excites envy on the part of those deficient in talent and culture, or causes attempts to filch the beloved offspring of the author's brain, as was the case in "Beautiful Snow," which so many writers claimed as theirs. This trial to which literary men are subjected receives special illustration in this city. Four years ago Capt. James J. Smiley wrote a campaign song which was widely published and attracted much attention. Its excellence was recognized by the Democratic candidate for President and Vice President, both of whom wrote congratulatory letters to the Captain, thanking him for his timely contribution to Democratic literature. It was not to be expected that his muse would remain silent in the campaign that has just closed, nor did it, as the pages of the campaign song books will testify. And, elated at the final accomplishment of Democratic hopes in the election of their ticket, he concluded his series of lyric gems with the brilliant song beginning—

"Hurrah for Maria,
Hurrah for the kid,
I voted for Cleveland,
And I'm real glad I did."

This has been sung from one side of the continent to the other, and from the lakes on the north to the Gulf on the south. It was supposed that the author would rest secure in the fame which it brought him, but every week brings a new claimant for the honor of having written it, the most persistent being Eb. Henderson, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, who, through the mercenary reporters of certain daily papers is trying to impress the public with the idea that he is the Sweet Singer of Indiana. But he can't do it. Our everlasting hills would fly from their firm base as soon as this outrage on modest worth could be perpetrated. Capt. Smiley will remain at the head of the Democratic singers of the Hoosier State, towering above them all.

Who will this crisis in our National affairs develop as a leader? The occasion always brings the man, and it is to be presumed that this will not be an exception. Since 1872 a large number of Republicans, led by a few unsound newspapers like the Cincinnati Commercial, Chicago Tribune and New York Tribune, have refused to sustain the men who attempted to carry the Republican flag in behalf of the principles on which the party was founded, causing the party to be rent and torn by factions growing out of personal ambitions, antagonisms and dislikes. It left us without an issue on a public question. That defeat should come was only a question of time under such conditions. And this defeat will continue unless we stop following blind leaders and return to first principles. Honest elections in the North; free elections in the South; entire political freedom and equality in both sections; protection for American industry, and the peaceful rule of the majority, locally and Nationally, are the principles to be contended for, until a successful issue is reached. This is the BANNER platform, and on it we will stand until it is triumphant, as it assuredly will be, unless the American people have forgotten the teachings and traditions of the fathers.

FOR RELIABLE

Boots and Shoes

A. R. ALLISON,

7 East Washington Street,

GREENCASTLE, IND.

We make a specialty of selling good goods. Come to us for first-class Boots and Shoes at CASH PRICES.

Decorations go to the

John B. DeMotte

(On Electricity.)

The Wizard of the XIX Century in the DePauw Lecture Course.

MEHARRY HALL,

Wed'n' day Eve., Dec. 10.

All who expect to attend this lecture will do well to secure seats at once. Standing room will be at a premium on this occasion.

Unreserved Seats.....\$.25
Pupils from Public Schools .25
Reserved Seats..... .50

Remainder of the Course including Talmage, Emma S. Howe, Redpath Lyceum Concert Co., Dr. Hedley and the Wizard of the XIX century. \$1.50.

The following slate has been handed to the BANNER as one that would satisfy the hungry and thirsty, provided any of those given below fail to secure the Post-office. It is also suggested that it is a long time before the fourth day of March:

Greencastle Post-office—H. Briggs, P. M.; F. A. Arnold, first deputy; J. J. Smiley, general delivery clerk.

J. C. Ridpath, commercial agent to St. Marc. Compensation—probable sales of U. S. histories. Chickens do not roost in daytime there, hence no poems will be required.

Hon. Calvin Medley, minister to Liberia. Compensation—fresh air and room.

Captain W. W. Allen, consular agent at Maderia. Fees and yellow fever.

W. H. Serrin, commercial agent at Lontibayque, Peru. This is a very desirable place as it is now vacant and has been for years. Salary vast.

O. H. Hibben, commercial agent at Samaria. Salary, fees. Can't shake dice with the natives. This place requires a man of sound judgment and discretion; a man who is quiet and reserved in his statements, and firm in his decision.

Dick Brannon, interpreter at Hankow. Salary, what he can get. The frequent visits of Dick to see Chip at the laundry are now explained; he has been perfecting himself in the language, preparatory to receiving his commission. He can now order three beers in flowery language.

I. E. Crews, commercial agent, Gaboon, India. Salary, fees. Not much chance there at present to sell bentwood school furniture, but he will have lots of time to canvass.

Smith Smiley, gauger and storekeeper. Compensation, understood. Smith will be glad to see the boys.

Captain J. M. Owens, collector of Internal Revenue.

O. M. Matson, consular, Rosario, South America. Vacant. Very desirable place. Can be had at once. Fit salary for a statesman.

The following gentlemen it is whispered will be willing to become gaugers and inspectors: M. D. Bridges, G. Mantz, W. G. Burnett, Dan Langdon, M. Maloney, W. Grogan, J. L. Myres, P. O. Collier, Billy Ryan, C. E. Anderson.

Hon. Jacob Ratliff for his distinguished services in the army will be an applicant for Commissioner of Pensions.

Harry Randel will be deputy Treasurer under uncle Eph.

Hon. W. S. Eckels is to be rewarded for his past services, in peace and in war, with the Governorship of Utah.

Hon. Otto Allen will be made Secretary of the Committee of Invalid Pensions—C. C. Matson Chairman.

It is rumored that Harry Mathias has been tendered by President-elect Cleveland the office of Fish Commissioner, and is holding the matter under advisement.

It is suggested that in the event Arnold fails to secure a place as deputy postmaster he will apply for the consular post at Chatham, Canada. As it is very probable he will be forgotten in the postoffice race, his friends can at once bid him adieu.

Hon. Sam King will be accorded the honor of representing our glorious country at the Court of Patagonia. It is a great misfortune that the place is not now vacant. The climate is delightful and it is a desirable winter resort.

The following gentlemen have signified their intention of presenting themselves for examination under the civil service rules (see H. B. 2006) at the next meeting of the Board of Examiners. They will feel amply rewarded if they pass and in the future secure some poor fellow's place after he has answered his last call—to wit: W. G. Neff, Louis Steeg, Charles Keifer, C. S. Bridges, J. M. Goodwin, Jake Huffman, Oscar Webster, Geo. Carpenter, G. M. Black, James Browning, Andrew Jackson, Dan Brackney, G. W. Bence, N. Sharp, M. T. Lewman, and Sam Gardner.

Later—Quite a spirit of gloom pervades all the above gentlemen, for they have just heard of Cleveland's order to burn petitions for office. Latest—Moses D. Bridges will be postmaster.

If the American Republic can stand the strain put upon it by the Democratic party, we can readily believe that it was created by an all-wise Providence to live forever, for after surviving such an experience as that all things are possible.

We are pleased to announce to the readers of the BANNER that its appearance will be greatly improved about the 1st of January.

"BIG DRUG HOUSE."

The Republican party came into existence as an organized effort to establish the rights of man in accordance with the Declaration of Independence that all men are born free and equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It was upon this basis that it prosecuted the war for the preservation of the Union; that it abolished slavery; that it reconstructed the South by restoring the political rights of the late rebels; that it gave the late slaves the ballot, and made them citizens equal before the law with the whites. But there it stopped. Its helpless and ignorant wards in the South have been let to take care of themselves, and it has permitted a despotism to be established there, so intolerant and so strong that it permits no division of public opinion, and which, under an unwritten law, has become consolidated as the Solid South to an extent co-equal to that under the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, so that now, as before the war, though not to the same extent, the American flag does not mean entire freedom, and the contest for human rights still goes on. In that contest the BANNER proposes to bear a hand.

The milk in the cocoanut is accounted for. We have it—on god authority—that Dr. J. C. Ridpath has informed Senator Voorhees that he would like to have an appointment as Minister to a foreign country. And this is the man who was put on the committee of reception to Mr. Blaine with such a flourish instead of honest and true Republicans! No wonder the Republican party has been defeated.

Building Associations!

Teach rewards and foster thrift in a wondrous degree. \$10 a month saved and invested for three to five years will secure you a good home, and if continued for thirty years make one rich. Wealth is in the reach of every one, why not secure it? 50 cents each week invested in the Building Association will in three to five years amount to \$200. You can invest in the

Farmers and Citizens Building Association

On the 13th of October without paying back dues.

FOR SALE!

Houses, Lots and Farms.

On the most Liberal Terms.

W. M. C. Blake & Son

GREENCASTLE, IND. 35

Charles A. Martin, son of Dr. Martin, and for a time connected with the Post-office of this city, after which he spent some time in India as a teacher, has become proprietor of *Forward*, a weekly paper, published at Antigo, Michigan. We gladly welcome Mr. Martin to the profession of journalism. He comes with a training and varied experience which qualifies him to take high rank. The citizens of Antigo are to be congratulated on his acquisition.

If Mr. Blaine had made his Augusta speech of last week fourteen years ago, instead of fighting and defeating the Force Bill—the loss of which gave every Southern State to the Democrats, it would have made a great difference in his own history and that of the country. But he made it too late.

A person in the confidence of Col. Matson says that he has already selected a Postmaster. Who is the man? Our guess is that he is not an original Democrat, as the gallant Colonel does not seem partial to that class when he has political favors to bestow.

Cleveland may prove to be a blessing in disguise. If he attempts to withstand the hungry Democratic horde, or to maintain the rights of the colored citizens of the South, as is claimed, he will smash the Democratic party past redemption.

The country has entered upon a new political era, but whether of good or evil remains for time to disclose.

The Post-office war still rages. If it gets much hotter there will be an increase in the population of Canada.

The South is as solid for the Democratic party as it was for the Confederacy. "Tell the truth!"

Piercy & Co.

I am selling my ORGANS and PIANOS at COST. Hereafter I will devote my time to pushing the sales of the best Sewing Machine made—

The White!

I also write insurance in the Old Reliable Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., which agrees to pay its losses within ten days.

L. D. Crawley.

AGENT, North Side, Greencastle, Ind.

The Colored People.

It cannot be denied that there is much uneasiness among the colored people because of the election of Cleveland. Both at the North and at the South they seem to be depressed and full of forebodings.

Nor can we wonder at their anxiety. When the last Democratic President was in the White House millions of these negroes were slaves, and were utterly hopeless of release from their bondage. At the North the prejudice against the colored people was strong almost everywhere, and they were subjected to great indignities on account of it. They could not ride in public conveyances along with white men and women, and they were regarded and treated as an outcast class. At the South the aversion to them because of their color was far less, but they were slaves and were looked on as little above brutes. It was a penal offense to teach them to read and write, and they were bought and sold like cattle.

The memory of Democratic rule to those poor people is therefore a memory of bondage, of degradation, and terrible injustice. Under Republicanism they were made free and admitted to citizenship, and consequently both their self-respect and their importance in the eyes of the whites were much increased. Any one who remembers New York a quarter of a century ago, and recalls the colored people as they were then, must be greatly impressed by the improvement in their condition which has taken place within that time. It is true that they are still a race apart, and that the tendency is rather toward the strengthening than the obliteration of the African type. In proportion to their whole number there are fewer mulattoes now than before the war, and under freedom the increased self-respect and greater pride of the negroes lead them to still more preserve their exclusiveness.

But in social consideration they have gained vastly, and the humiliations from which they once suffered at the hands of the whites they are now spared to a large extent. They are not kicked about as they were in the old days, but are treated with decent respect, though the prejudice against them remains, and is, indeed, ineradicable.

Of course the memory of that period is a painful and a terrible one to the colored people, and their reminiscences of those dark days are associated with memories of Democratic rule. Democracy recalls slavery to them, and the word sounds harshly in their ears. Under Buchanan they were chattles; under Arthur they are freemen and American citizens.

Alabama is not an inventive State. The number of patents issued to her citizens in 1882 was 23, or one to every 27,445 of her inhabitants. Massachusetts, on the other hand, received 1,815, or one to every 982 of her population. But Massachusetts has not near so many shotguns, pistols and dirks as Alabama.

Louis P. Lienberger, the old reliable undertaker of Bainbridge, keeps on hand a fine selection of goods of all classes for funerals.

"The Apparel oft Proclaims the Man."

We are now in possession of the largest stock of FIRST-CLASS READY-MADE CLOTHING it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit to the people of Putnam county. We include in our Mammoth Stock, "which is simply immense," almost every article in Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's winter apparel. We have had an eye to the wants of all, and have—

Suits and Overcoats for the Nobby Young Gent.
Suits and Overcoats for Elderly Gentlemen.
Suits and Overcoats for Ministers.
Suits and Overcoats for Lawyers.
Suits and Overcoats for Doctors.
Suits and Overcoats for Business Men.
Suits and Overcoats for Mechanics.
Suits and Overcoats for Farmers.
Suits and Overcoats for Boys, Youths and Children.

In fact the correct thing in Clothing for all mankind, from the cheap \$2.75 Satinet to the elegant \$30 satin lined custom made Beaver, anticipating every want in Clothing Furnishings, Hats and Caps. Being recognized as the CLOTHING HEADQUARTERS for Putnam and adjoining counties it is wholly unnecessary to puff the quality and make of our garments. It is sufficient to say that they are of our own manufacture—made expressly for our own retail trade; and the best tribute of merit to their excellence is the hundreds of satisfied customers who throng our store and deal regularly with us from year to year, fully appreciating the fact that we have no real competition in our line in Putnam county.

Immense bargains in Underwear and Rubber Goods and the best display of Hats in the city. Goods marked in plain figures and one price to all.

When Clothing Store.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

An Unjust Accusation.

Jayhawkers, in Cincinnati Enquirer.

I read in the Chicago papers a paragraph reflecting upon Judge Gresham because he did not sympathize with and did nothing to aid the Blaine campaign. This accusation is unjust because it is untrue. General Gresham is a Republican, and gave every expression of friendship to the campaign which an honorable man could. He had prepared speeches, and was on the point of entering the canvass when the President informed him that he would be appointed the successor of Judge Drummond. This was an office that General Gresham desired, and would have been commissioned long before he was but for the death of Judge Folger, which kept him in the treasury until the President could select his successor. Knowing what was before him, General Gresham felt the manifest impropriety of going out on a partisan stumping excursion and then take a seat on the Bench as a reward, no matter which way the election went. But he did believe that Blaine would be elected, though, as he said to me, his wishes, rather than sober judgment, was no doubt the father of the belief.

Fine Looking.

Bloomington Progress.

James McD. Hays, of Greencastle, was here last Tuesday as Messenger for the Fifth District to collect the vote cast for Presidential electors. Mr. Hays is one of Greencastle's most solid business men, as well as a fine looking, whole-souled gentleman.

Crawfordsville Journal.

James T. Johnston's plurality is 150 and his majority 1 in the District. Tomlinson, the prohibition candidate, received 149 votes.

Since Cleveland's election wheat has fallen in price about ten cents a bushel. It will be in order now for Voorhees Brookshire to explain the cause of its extremely low price and why it has tumbled still lower since the election of a Democratic President.

Lamar, the Confederate Senator from Mississippi, has sued the United States for \$100,000, the value of cotton consumed during the rebellion. This is the beginning of the end of that surplus which so disturbs the Democratic breast.

A class of young ladies have been reciting algebra and Latin to Prof. Whitford, after school hours. Mrs. A. C. Jennison has a class in the study of Shakespeare. Prof. Krutz has a class in German and English Literature and Prof. Lewis has a class in French. In addition to this the teachers of the city schools have begun a special course of reading and the Chautauqua Circle now numbers over twenty members. The ladies of Crawfordsville, at any rate, mean to sustain the reputation of the Hoosier Athens.

The scant news obtainable regarding recent revolts in Mexico is but a faint presage of what may be expected. The present disturbance in the Northern States arose from the fact that the ruling powers attempted to coerce the citizens, by the use of the troops at the polls, to support the candidates selected by the Government, during the late election of State and municipal officers. In the sleepy old city of Saltillo (present terminus of the Mexican National railway), which has scarcely known an event since the American invasion under Taylor—not to mention the dead and wounded lay about the streets. At Hidalgo a battle occurred between Government soldiers and citizens, in which the District Judge was killed, and many of his townsmen, also the Colonel commanding the troops and about twenty soldiers. In Bustamante and other northern towns, the trouble is not less serious; so alarming, indeed, that in some places the citizens (who sympathize with the revolutionists) have fled to the mountains for safety. The scarcity of telegraphic communication, and the difficulty of sending news, under a Government which jealously watches every avenue, and deals summarily with all who are not supporters, renders reliable information exceedingly hard to obtain.

The movement for home rule has steadily advanced in British politics during the past three years, and now the achievement of this long-delayed reform which will lift Ireland to a position of comparative freedom is apparently assured, unless the shall come unexpected reverses. Justin McCarthy makes bold to predict that an Irish Parliament at Dublin will be an established fact within five years.

Prices Cut,

And Cut to Pieces.

This looks like destruction, but we have decided on this course to carry out our determination to make this universe turn toward our store. We do our business on a cash basis, consequently we ask a very small margin. We give a few special low prices—

Ladies Kid Gloves, 25c.; former price 75c. to \$1.

Gents Kid Gloves, 75c.; former price \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Ladies Linen Collars, 10c.; former price 20 and 30c.

In fact we sell everything on as close a margin as it is possible for it to be huddled. When you visit this market we invite you to call.

Isaiah Vermilion,

Central Bank Building. 471f

SCHOOL

BOOKS!

—AND—

SCHOOL

SUPPLIES

—AT—

CUMBACK'S.

Millinery!

—GO TO—

R. G. Ward & Co.,

—FOR—

BARGAINS

—IN—

NEW AND STYLISH

MILLINERY!

Central Bank Building, South

Jackson Street.

DRUNKENNESS

CURED IN ITS VARIOUS STAGES.

Desire for stimulants entirely removed. Home treatment. Medicine can be administered without knowledge of patient, by simply placing it in coffee, tea or any article of food. Cures guaranteed.

\$100 Will Be Paid

For any case of drunkenness that Golden Specific will not cure. Circulars containing testimonials sent free. Address

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,

24 49 185 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

To Ladies & Gentlemen!

Dr. D. D. DARWIN, Professor of

Midwifery,

and diseases of MEN and WOMEN. One of the most successful Specialists of this country, twenty years constant practice. Can be consulted in strict confidence by the married or single. His English and French remedies relieve the most urgent cases. Board and Nursing when required.

Office and Residence—255 Jefferson street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Call or write.

THOMAS HANNA.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE—Rooms 7 and 8, 185 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, with Peels & Taylor, Will practice in all courts.

B. F. HAYS & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
 GENTS FURNISHERS,
Hats, Caps,
 Trunks, Vests, Umbrellas, &c.
Laundry Agents.
 Collars and Cuffs sent every Wednesday and returned on Saturday.
 South Side Public Square.

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES
 Window Glass, Putty, Alabastine,
 And painters supplies of all kinds at lowest inside prices, at
Allen's Drug Store.

We also have the largest and most complete stock of
Wall Paper and Decorations,
 Ever brought to this market.
GIVE US A CALL. 16 15

New Stock!
 OF
BOOTS and SHOES
 AT
J. W. SCOTT'S
 CHRISTIE'S OLD STAND.
 We have just received a large invoice
 of Mens', Womens' and Childrens'
 shoes in the
Latest Styles,
 Made expressly for our Spring and
 Summer trade. You will do well to
 examine our stock before buying
 elsewhere. We guarantee
 our prices to suit all.
 (Successor to P. B. Christie.)
West Side Public Square.
 15 14

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.
 Advertisements inserted among Local News, sub-
 ject to our approval, at 20 cents a line, each inser-
 tion. Brevier measure. Locals marked with a hand,
 10 cents a line, first insertion, and 5 cents for each
 subsequent insertion.
 J. W. Cole is sick.
 See Hibben's new Ad.
 Ah Gip, one of the Chinese laundry-
 men, is sick.
 Levi Kahn and wife are at Farmland
 attending sick relatives.
 Mrs. F. G. Gilmore is visiting her old
 home at Harrison, Ohio.
 Laura Griffin and Puss Buckles spent
 Sunday with friends at Rockville.
 Miss Tipton of Mt. Sterling, Ky., is
 again visiting Miss Jennie Black.
 Officers for the ensuing year will be
 elected by the G. A. R. next Monday
 evening.
 Dr. J. H. Piercy will eat his Thanks-
 giving turkey in his new residence on
 Columbia street.
 Assistant Postmaster Powell is better,
 and expects to go on duty again in
 about two weeks.
 Charley Houghland and family
 are spending Thanksgiving with rela-
 tives in Crawfordville.
 Miss Bessie Hough has returned from
 Martinsville, where she had been teach-
 ing music for some time.
 A team of Geo. Grubb's ran away
 Friday afternoon near the North Depot
 throwing Mr. Grubb upon the railway
 track and bruising him up. The team
 escaped injury, but the wagon was a
 total wreck.

New Goods!
 New Buckwheat Flour.
 New French Prunes.
 New Pickles.
 New Hominy.
 New Evaporated Peaches.
 New Dried Pitted Cherries.
 All just received at Allison's Gro-
 cery Store.
 N. B. I want to buy Turkeys for
 Thanksgiving.
 Persons living in the city can leave
 their orders with me and depend upon
 getting them filled.
J. A. ALLISON.
 Three doors south of the Post office.

Organized in 1848. The Ohio Farm-
 ers Insurance Company insures against
 fire, lightning and cyclones. It is the
 strongest and best farm company in the
 country. It has cash assets of \$1,190,-
 184.07. It has paid in losses to the farm-
 ers of Ohio and Indiana \$2,600,000. It
 has 150,000 policy holders. No stock-
 holders, no dividends, no assessments,
 no tricks or swindling, no red tape. An
 enquirer received the following letter
 from Auditor of State.
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 1, '84.
 ALLEN PRICE, Esq., Logansport, Ind.,
 DEAR SIR:—The Ohio Farmers In-
 surance Company has complied with all
 the requirements of the laws of this
 State. It had July 1, 1884, cash assets
 of \$1,190,000. It cannot make an as-
 sessment under any circumstances
 whatever. It does business on the
 stock or paid up plan, only. Any per-
 son stating that its policy holders are
 liable to assessments is either ignorant,
 or malicious. Its newest policies have
 the following clause: "It is agreed and
 understood that the assured is not li-
 able to any assessment under this policy."
 I consider this as one of the
 safest companies doing business in the
 State.
 Yours Respectfully,
 J. H. RICE, Auditor of State.

For good insurance call on J. F. Fee,
 or Jesse Richardson, room 5, Central
 Bank building.

Miss Nellie Burris, of Cloverdale
 township, spoken of last week as lying
 very low with consumption, died Satur-
 day and was buried Sunday afternoon
 in the Cloverdale cemetery. She was
 sixteen years of age. Dr. J. H. Piercy
 and wife of this city attended the fu-
 neral.

James McD. Hays perambulated over
 this Congressional District last week in
 various kinds of vehicles, collecting the
 official vote cast at the late election. He
 has been in session at Indianapolis the
 past week with the other marshals, and
 the Governor and other State officers,
 canvassing this vote.

Sheriff Louis was installed in office
 Saturday. William Berrigan and Otho
 Allen will act as his deputies. James
 Brandon, the retiring officer, will con-
 tinue to reside in the city, whence he
 will look after his farm. Dick Brandon,
 who has been his efficient deputy, will
 take a rest before engaging in business.

Through the instrumentality of Col.
 Macon an order has been secured from
 the Department at Washington permit-
 ting the postoffice here to be kept open
 for a stated time on Sundays. Thus
 with the triumph of the Democracy
 Sunday as a day of rest disappears. This
 is the Democratic road to "re-
 form." No proper interest can be sub-
 served by it.

Dr. Zaring, the pastor, began a pro-
 tracted meeting at Locust Street Mon-
 day evening, at which time three per-
 sons went to the altar for prayers. The
 young people have a prayer meeting
 every evening at 6 o'clock, and preach-
 ing begins at 7 o'clock. A number of
 students are assisting. Quarterly
 meeting occurs next Saturday and Sun-
 day. Presiding Elder Halstead will
 preach on Saturday and Sunday morn-
 ings, and on Sunday evening. General
 class at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

Our Democratic friends have been so
 long out of practice that they are ex-
 ceedingly awkward when they attempt
 to jolly, and make a grotesque appear-
 ance. At the same time, like children
 playing with edge-tools, they are likely
 to injure themselves, as was done at the
 poor-farm jollification Thursday night.
 Honorable John R. Gordon was the
 principal speaker. They took him
 along to illuminate. After the speech
 they attempted to fire sky-rockets,
 which, in their ignorance, they held in
 their hands. The result was disastrous
 and painful. Gilbert Sinclair was badly
 burned, and one of the rockets passed
 through his leg, while a man named
 Campbell and others were more or less
 injured. It was a hot but not joyous
 time. They are still pouring oil on
 their wounds, and swearing.

TORR BROS.,
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Best
 Qualities of
Block, Anthracite
and Smithing
COAL.
 Any Quantity Delivered to any
 part of the City for the Low-
 est Cash Price.
 Citizens and students will find here the
Best Coal,
 Promptest Delivery and
 Most Convenient Office
 IN THE CITY.
 Three doors South of the Post-
 Office, in
TALBUT'S BLOCK.

BRATTIN!
 —THE—
Jeweler!
 GEEENCASCADE,
 DANVILLE and
 SPENCER, INDIANA.

Holiday advertising, to be effective,
 and therefore valuable, should be done
 without longer delay. Such advertis-
 ing by our merchants awakens public
 interest in advance, and in this way
 largely increases trade. The BANNER
 is an exceptionally good medium
 through which to do this. It has a good
 circulation, is widely read by all classes,
 and enjoys the confidence of the people
 to a degree that makes its advertising
 space valuable.

A barn on the Hutchings farm, five
 miles west, burned Friday night. Loss,
 \$2,100. Insured. The fire was incendi-
 ary. This makes six barns in this
 county paid for by the insurance com-
 panies during the past month, the fires
 all being of the same origin. Barns are
 not so valuable as diamonds, nor so
 venerated, else the public treasury
 would be placed at the disposal of the
 farmers to hire detectives to discover
 the perpetrators of these crimes.

Elsewhere we publish a full account
 of the marriage of S. B. Bowman
 ("Brit") and Minnie, the daughter of
 Bishop Walden, at Covington, Ken-
 tucky, Thursday. They will arrive
 from their bridal trip at Bishop Bow-
 man's residence in St. Louis, on Tues-
 day, and the next day the nuptials of
 Miss Sallie Bowman and Durbin Cald-
 well, of the Vandalia railroad, will be
 solemnized, at 1 p. m., after which there
 will be a reception in honor of both
 couples until 4 o'clock, at which time
 Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell will take a
 boat for New Orleans, where they will
 remain until after the opening of the
 Exposition. Mrs. D. L. Southard
 and her daughter Julia went
 to St. Louis some days ago, to be pre-
 sent on this happy occasion, and Mr.
 Southard joined them yesterday. We
 are sure that here where Bishop Bow-
 man's children spent their early days,
 nothing but good wishes will go out
 to them as they enter upon life's duties
 for themselves.

For some time the proprietors and
 clerks of Kahn's clothing store have
 been in the habit of sending Porter
 Overton, a colored boy about fourteen
 years old, to the Post-office after their
 mail, they having a lock-box to which
 they gave him the key. About three
 weeks ago it transpired that a money
 order for \$41, belonging to Joe Kahn
 and sent from Brazil, was missing;
 then a letter sent from Indianapolis,
 containing ten dollars, disappeared.
 On the night of the 15th a colored boy
 presented the missing order to the Post-
 master, together with a written order
 from Joe Kahn to pay the money to the
 boy, as he was alone and could not
 leave the store himself without closing
 it. This the Postmaster declined to do,
 but sent a clerk to the store with the
 money. Joe Kahn was not there, how-
 ever, and the money was paid to his
 brother Max, who had been authorized
 to receipt the order should it come dur-
 ing his absence from home. The follow-
 ing Saturday night a second order was
 presented at the window, receipted by
 Levi Kahn, and accompanied with a
 note similar to the one purporting to
 have been sent by Joe and written on
 the letter paper of the firm. Payment
 was also refused on this, and a clerk
 was dispatched to the store to make in-
 quiries, where it was learned that Mr.
 Kahn was not at home, and that no one
 there knew anything of the order. The
 boy, Overton, was found at the store
 door, and closely questioned, but
 strenuously denied that he presented
 the order or knew anything about it.
 Specimens of his writing were secured
 at that time and on Monday morn-
 ing, and these clearly established his
 guilt, the writing being identical
 with that of the alleged note of Mr.
 Kahn and the signature to the order.

Ready for Winter!
 Our building is full from
 cellar to roof with goods for
 winter.
 We are making a special
 drive in Raisins, Currants and
 Dried Fruits—everything for a
 good Sunday dinner.
 Our sales of Roasted Coffee
 are increasing every day. It's
 the best Coffee in town. Send
 your cook a pound for trial.
 She'll use no other.
I. WEIK & CO.

SAVE MONEY!
 —)AT(—
HIBBEN'S CHEAP
MILLINERY HOUSE

We will offer for the balance of the season our ENTIRE
 STOCK at PRICES REGARDLESS OF COST.
Hats, Bonnets, Frames, Birds, Tips,
 PLUMES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITS, CORSETS, HOODS,
 HANDKERCHIEFS, HAIR GOODS, JERSEYS, Etc.,
 Now is your opportunity for many useful HOLIDAY Goods.
New Stamping Patterns to Order. 20th

CHEAP
BOOKS.
 Do not fail to call at
Landes' Drug Store
 —FOR YOUR—
 SCHOOL BOOKS, SLATES, PEN
 CILS and Everything kept in a
 First class Book Store. 24 23

He was taken into custody and lodged
 in jail on Monday. He had his prelimi-
 nary examination on the charge of
 forgery Tuesday afternoon, Maj. Birch
 appearing for him, and P. O. Collier
 for the State, and was bound over to the
 Circuit Court in the sum of \$50, which
 he was unable to give. He has con-
 fessed to writing the note and to the
 forgery. To another colored boy he
 said he gave the notes to Frank Her-
 ring, a boy about his own age and ap-
 pearance, and sent him into the office
 with them, and that he did not present
 them himself. He is very bright, and
 in this case has shown a coolness, nerve,
 and capacity to deceive, that is remark-
 able in one of his age. Few older heads
 could have worked his scheme better or
 met its result more undauntedly. He
 quit school some time ago, and has since
 been indulging in the luxury of loafing.
 It is to this that his mother, who is an
 honest washer-woman, attributes his
 getting into trouble. She has worked
 hard, given him her earnings and in-
 dulgued his whims, with the usual re-
 sult. Herring says that the statement
 regarding himself is not true, and
 claims not to have had anything to do
 with the transaction.

ENTERTAINMENTS.
 "Dad's Girl" at the Opera House to-
 night. What she is like, and how she
 acts, can be learned by going to see her.
 Friday evening, Nov. 28th, Bartley
 Campbell's great play, the Galley Slave,
 will be presented at the Opera House.
 Patrons of the drama may expect a fine
 treat, inasmuch as both play and com-
 pany are spoken of in the highest terms
 by the entire press. This grand crea-
 tion will be produced here with the
 original New York company, in elegant
 costumes and with handsome and strik-
 ing effects. The cast includes Messrs.
 Bryton, Holland, Stedman, Fisher; the
 Misses Seward, Adell, Crisp and Mrs.
 M. A. Ferren. We append the follow-
 ing from the Philadelphia Evening Bul-
 letin:
 "That Bartley Campbell's 'Galley
 Slave' is the strongest of that versatile
 playwright's many dramatic efforts, can-
 not be disputed. It bristles with a good
 dialogue, it is bright with some admir-
 able character sketches, and it has the
 merit of several well conceived and
 powerfully presented situations. As
 produced at the Chestnut Street Opera
 House last night, it had the additional
 attraction of a good company, and alto-
 gether was an excellent example of
 modern drama, and was beautifully
 mounted."

Visitors the Past Week.
 At D. Wimmer's—his daughter, Mrs.
 Hineman, Indianapolis.
 At G. H. Brown's—Miss Daisy Gas-
 ton, Indianapolis.
 At W. G. Neff's—his son, James,
 Terre Haute.
 At Jerome Allen's—Mrs Allen's sis-
 ter, Mrs. R. D. Warner, Minneapolis,
 Minn.
COMMON COUNCIL—MONDAY NIGHT.
 The City Attorney was instructed to
 prepare an ordinance and City Civil
 Engineer plans and specifications for
 the putting in of gutters on the east
 side of Jackson street, from Franklin
 street to the alley north of Liberty
 street.
 A motion to refer the Central Nation-
 al Bank taxes to a special committee
 consisting of the Mayor, City Attorney
 and Finance Committee was adopted.
 The City Treasurer was instructed to
 collect all delinquent taxes.

JOHN T. CRAIG
 Is headquarters for all kinds of
Fresh Meats, Tenderloins, Ribs
and Poultry, Fancy and Mixed
Pickles, Onions, Prunes,
Mince Meat, Jellies
 And all kinds of
Staple Groceries,

At such prices as defy competition.
 Goods delivered to any part of the city.
 Highest price, either in goods or cash,
 paid for Country Produce, Hides, Pelts,
 Tallow, Rags and fat stock.

Northeast corner Public Square, known
 as Parlor Meat Market.
J. T. CRAIG.
 40 32

Best stock of Ladies and Gents
 Underwear kept in the city at Frank
 Hays'. 47 49

For Men's and Boy's Winter Caps,
 Gloves and Mittens call on Frank A.
 Hays. 47 48

Isaac and Kahn pay the highest
 cash price for hides, pelts and tallow
 Northeast Corner Public Square. 24-1.

New line of Dress Goods just
 opened and cheap at F. A. Hays. 48 49

HOUSES TO RENT.
 Inquire at No. 66, South Locust street.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Spurgin will
 celebrate the 50th anniversary of their
 marriage Dec. 1st from 7 to 10 p.
 m. Friends are invited. No cards.

We sell Boots and Shoes cheaper
 than any house in the city.
 47 48 FRANK A. HAYS.

To find the best line of Winter
 Boots go to Frank Hays. 47 48

When you want a nice Christmas
 present go to Jones & Bower and get
 your pictures made, and have them
 framed and present them to your
 friends, and be happy and make them
 happy. They make the best in the
 business on cloudy as well as clear days.
 See them. 48 49

Best \$2 stoga Kip Boot for men
 ever sold in the city at F. A. Hays'. 48 49

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver com-
 plaint, you have printed guarantee on
 every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It
 never fails to cure. For sale by Allen.
 36 35

Solar tip shoes for Misses and
 children at Frank Hays'. 47 48

For lame Back, Side or Chest use
 Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents.
 For sale by Allen. 35 34

ARE YOU MADE miserable by In-
 digestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss
 of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's
 Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale
 by Allen. 36 35

Boys' Boots, size 11 to 13, only 75
 cents at F. A. Hays'. 48 49

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
 I have a thoroughbred Jersey cow I
 will sell or trade for a horse or horse
 and buggy. 47 49 D. A. McCLELLAN,
 Roachdale, Ind.

Misses and childrens Cloaks at
 Frank Hays'. 47 48

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY a
 positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and
 Canker Mouth. For sale by Allen. 36 35

For Rubber Overshoes, Shoes,
 Boots and Coats go to Frank Hays.
 47 48

"HACKMETACK" a lasting and frag-
 rant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents
 For sale by Allen. 36 35

Frank A. Hays sells men and boys
 Hats, cheap. 47 48.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's
 Cure will give immediate relief.
 Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1. For sale
 by Allen. 36 35

Overcoats, Overcoats, at Frank
 Hays'. 47 48

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately
 relieve Croup, Whooping cough and
 Bronchitis. For sale by Allen. 36 35

We have now in stock the most
 complete furniture store in Indianapolis.
 Everything in the furniture line as
 cheap as Greenacastle prices. Our un-
 der-taking department is complete in
 all the details. Fine hearse to attend
 funerals. 3tf **BLACK & GALT**

A NASAL INJECTOR for use with
 each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.
 Price 50 cents. For sale by Allen. 36 35

LITTLE GIFFIN.

One of the focal and foremost fire,
Out of the hospital's walls as dire;
Smitten of grape shot and gangrene,
(Eighteenth battle a d he sixteen.)
Spoke, such as you seldom see,
Little Giffin of Tennessee.

"Take him and welcome," the surgeons said;
"Little the doctor can help the dead."
So we took him, and brought him where
The balm was sweet in the summer air,
And we laid him down on a wholesome bed—
Under lanterns, cool to head.

We watched the struggle with bated breath—
Skeleton bay against skeleton Death.
In fits of torture, how many such
Many weeks of the sick and clutch.
And still a glint of the steel blue eye
Told a spirit that would not die.

And did not; nay more, in Death's despite
The cripple skeleton learned to write;
"Dear mother," a first of course, and then,
"Dear Captain," inquiring about the men,
Captain's answer: "Of eighty-five
Giffin and I are left alive."

Word of gloom from the war one day:
"Johnnie is pressed at the front they say.
Little Giffin was up and away;
A lean—his first—as he bled good bye,
Glimed the glint of his steel-blue eye,
"I'll write, if I spend." There was news of
The fight.

He wrote, if I spend. There was news of
The fight.
He wrote, if I spend. There was news of
The fight.

I sometimes fancy that were I King
Of the princely Knights of the Golden Ring,
With the song of the minstrel in mine ear
And the tender legend that trembles here,
I would give the best on his bended knee,
The white soul of my chivalry,
For Little Giffin of Tennessee.

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

"What a strange girl Miss Wayne is!
Don't you think so?"

Miss Casilear asked the question of
Hoyt Graham one morning when they
were standing on the steps together.
Miss Wayne was tying up red carnations
in one of the beds down the path.

"I think her a very charming girl,"
answered Graham, looking in the direc-
tion Miss Casilear's eyes had taken.
"She seems quite different from most
young women I know."

"How, may I ask?" said Miss Casilear.

"In what does the difference consist?"

"She seems wholly truthful," answered
Graham. "I see nothing artificial
about her. She is frank and never flat-
ters."

"She seems frank," said Miss Casilear,
"but there is something about her that I
don't understand and I doubt if you
could if you knew of it."

"Tell me what you mean," he said.

"I can not, now," she said, "Miss
Wayne is coming."

Cecile Wayne came up the path and
came them. She had a sweet, true face,
frank eyes, and an air of artlessness
about her that Hoyt Graham felt sure
was not assumed.

Presently Miss Casilear left them, and
they sat and talked pleasantly for an
hour. The quiet talks of theirs were
always pleasant ones. In them, they
were learning the old lesson that is ever
new—the lesson of loving.

One day, not long after that, Hoyt
Graham asked Cecile Wayne to be his
wife. She put her hand in his for an
answer, and he felt that he had won a true
and faithful woman for his companion
in the journey of life.

"I wonder if Beechwood is haunted?"
Miss Casilear asked the question one
morning at the breakfast table.

"I never heard of any ghost about the
place," answered Mr. Wayne. "Why did
you ask, Miss Casilear? Have you
ever seen one?"

"I hardly know," answered Miss Casilear.
"If not a real ghost, I saw some-
thing that marvelously resembled one,
last night, near the old clump of cedars
at the end of the lawn. Did you see it,
Miss Wayne?" turning suddenly to Cecile.

"I heard you stirring in your room
after that, and thought perhaps you
might have been looking out when I
was."

"I saw no ghost," answered Miss
Wayne. Hoyt Graham saw that her
face had grown a trifle pale, and had a
troubled look in it.

"Tell us what you saw, Miss Casilear,"
said Mr. Wayne. "Was your ghost in
traditional white, and did it melt into
thin air?"

"Perhaps it was not a ghost," answered
Miss Casilear. "I might have been
deceived by my eyes, but I think not"—
with another keen look at Cecile, who
kept her eyes upon her plate and pretend-
ed not to hear what was being said. But
Hoyt Graham knew she did by the look
in her face.

What could Miss Casilear mean?
There was evidently something at the
bottom of the affair that he could not
understand.

One day he and Cecile were in the par-
lor, reading Tennyson. He read the little
song of Vivian to Merlin:

In love, if I love be I, as I love be I,
Faith and faith can never be equal powers.
Faith is right, is want of faith in all."

He laid the book down, and there was
a little thoughtful silence between them,
which by and by broke.

"I think there is a world of truth in
that little rhyme. We can trust fully re-
pose as confidence has not been shaken,
but the moment distrust creeps in, all
trust is gone. It must be perfect trust,
or no trust at all. 'Unfaith in sight is
want of faith in all.'"

"You can trust me," she said, with a
half-earnestness. "You believe that,
don't you?"

"How could I believe otherwise?" he
answered, kissing her.

"I do believe the place is haunted,"
said Miss Casilear, next morning. "I
saw the ghost again last night."

She looked across the table at Cecile

with that inexplicable smile on her face
that Hoyt Graham had seen there before
when the ghost of Beechwood was being
talked about.

And again he saw Cecile Wayne's face
grow pale, and her eyes fall.

"Did you see anything last night?"
Miss Casilear asked. "I heard you mov-
ing about long after that."

"I saw no ghost," answered Cecile.

A half-earnest look flashed across
Miss Casilear's face. What could it
mean? There was a mystery here. It be-
gan to interest him.

"It must be that the place is haunted,"
went on Miss Casilear, as if anxious to
cause Cecile as much embarrassment as
possible, for she directed her remarks to
her. "I was sitting at my window about
11 o'clock when I saw a white figure glid-
ing down the avenue, and another figure,
or ghost—whatever you choose to call it—
—met it there. I don't think it can be
that I imagined all this, for this is the
third time that I have seen the mysteri-
ous figures, and always after the house
has grown quiet."

She kept her eyes on Cecile's face.
Cecile never once looked up.

Hoyt Graham, watching both, saw all
that passed. The triumphant look on
Miss Casilear's face, the pale, half-fright-
ened one on Cecile's.

"I wish you would tell me what you
mean by your ghost stories," he said to
Miss Casilear, when he met her on the
veranda after breakfast.

"What would you think of a woman,
who, engaged to one man, kept stolen in-
terviews with another?" she asked, a
world of meaning in her tone.

"Tell me what you mean," he said.

"Watch and see," she answered, and
would have no more to say about it.

That night fell dark and rainy. Now
and then lightning flashed vividly across
the laky sky, and long, terrible peals of
thunder shook the house. The guests
seemed in no mood for social intercourse
and went to their rooms at an early hour.

Hoyt Graham did not feel like going
to bed. He sat down by the window and
looked out into the wild, black night.

Suddenly, as a flash of lightning made
everything as light as day, he started, for
there, gliding down the avenue, was
Miss Casilear's ghost.

He waited for another flash.

Pretty soon it came, and by its light
he saw, down by the stunted old cedars
at the end of the lawn, not one figure, but
two. A man and a woman, and the man's
arms were about the woman's form, and
as the lightning lit the landscape with
a fierce, white light, he saw that the wo-
man was Cecile Wayne.

He staggered as if a shaft of lightning
had struck him. He had counted her so
true, and she was false. He knew, now,
what Miss Casilear meant.

Suddenly a line of the song he had
read ran through his brain, to the ac-
companiment of a long, low roll of far-off
thunder.

"Unfaith in sight is want of faith in all."

Going down the hall next morning,
Cecile Wayne met Hoyt Graham with a
traveling shawl on his arm.

"I am going away," he said, in answer
to her questioning look. "I hoped I
should not see you. I have left a letter
for you. Of course after what I saw last
night there can be nothing more between
us."

"She turned as pale as death."

"Let me explain," she said.

"Do not attempt to," he answered,
coldly. "Good morning."

"Oh, wait, wait! listen to me, for love
of God!" she cried, "let me tell you the
truth, and you can not blame me so much."

But the man she appealed to with such
agony in her entreaty, never turned. He
went down the path, stern and pitiless,
with no answer for her beseeching, and
she fell prone upon the floor, with such
a cry as comes from a breaking heart.

Years after, Hoyt Graham stopped at
a little rude cabin on a Western prairie,
and asked for shelter for the night. A
man was the only occupant of the place.

"You can stay," he said, and Graham
sat down beside the door to rest himself
after his long day's tramp.

Suddenly his eyes fell upon a grave,
with a white board at its head. He got
and up went to it. Bending down he
read:

"CECILE WAYNE, AGED 22."

He turned toward the cabin door
where the man of whom he had asked
shelter stood watching him.

"I knew a woman once whose name
was Cecile Wayne," he said, and his face
was pale with old memories.

"It is my sister's grave," the man made
answer.

"The Cecile Wayne I knew had no
brother, I think," said Graham coming
back to the cabin. He sat down in the
doorway and let his thoughts go back to
that dead summer. The hand of the man
whose sister was sleeping in the lonely
prairie grave rested on the rude
trellis over which some wild flowers ran
as they clambered up about the door.
He caught the glint of a ring upon it,
and his face grew pale.

"Was that your sister's ring?" Graham
asked.

"Yes," the other answered, "What
made you think that?"

"The Cecile Wayne I knew, and the
Cecile Wayne whose grave is yonder, were
the same person," answered Graham.
"I saw that ring upon her finger often.
I tell me about her and her death."

"She died of a broken heart," Cecile
Wayne's brother answered. "I was a
wild and reckless fellow, in my younger
days, and my father turned me out of

doors and threatened to send any of the
family after me who ventured to have
anything to do with me. My sister man-
aged to see me once in a while, in spite of
my father's threats. At last I took it in
my head to come West, and she tried to
help me. It seemed that the man she
was engaged to saw her meet me one
night, and he believed she was false to
him. He refused to listen to any expla-
nation of her conduct. My father found
out that she had tried to help me, and
bade her leave the old home. She came
to me, and together we came here. She
lived about a year, and died like a broken
flower."

"My God! and I believed her false,
while all the time she was true to me!"
cried Graham. "Oh, Cecile, forgive me!"
and the strong man threw himself in
passionate sorrow on the grave of the
woman he had misjudged so cruelly, and
all night long he lay there asking her
who slept beneath the grasses to forgive
the wrong he had done her.

Perhaps she did. Who knows?

Saving a Fugitive.

Chicago Herald.

"Garrett's death reminds me of a story.
It was before the war. I was running an
engine on the Baltimore & Ohio. In
those days there was a good many slaves
getting away from their masters in Vir-
ginia and making for Pennsylvania. So
the owners clubbed together and estab-
lished a patrol along the Baltimore &
Ohio. One night I was running a freight
West. All of a sudden, before me in the
light from my head lamp, I saw a colored
man standing on the track. He had a
heavy stick in his hand, and was fighting
for his life with a pack of dogs. Down
the track I saw three slave hunters run-
ning toward the negro. I tell you it was
a sight that made my blood boil. Acting
on the impulse of the moment I shut off
steam, whistled down brakes and set up
a fearful whistling. I also released the
safety valve, and made her blow steam.
I hoped to frighten the dogs, and did.
They turned and looked at the big light
of the engine, and some of them ran
away. But the slave was nearly as badly
frightened as the dogs. He stood motion-
less on the track. To this day I can
see his figure as it was outlined against
the darkness. It was a statue of despair.
Fearing that we would run over him I
clambered out to the pilot and shouted
to him just in time. He roused with a
start, jumped to one side as I passed
and called to him to get on the train,
which was by this time running slow. I
watched him get on, when I gave her a
full head of steam, whistled off brakes
and we sailed by the slave hunter so
fast they could not get on.

They fired at me but missed. My fire-
man carried my dinner-bucket back to
the negro. He devoured its contents
like a starving man. He must have been
a peculiar negro, for when my fire-
man came back there was streaks
down his coal-begrimed face.

He had been crying. He said the
nigger had embraced him with joy and
prayed to him on his knees on the top of
box car. My bucket was empty when it
came back, and then the fireman took his
back to our passenger. It was emptied,
too. The man was famishing. Well,
that slave got into Ohio, and, after an
investigation, my case was laid before
Mr. Garrett. To satisfy the slave-owners,
he discharged me, but got me a job on
the Pennsylvania road, and paid me full
wages all the time I was idle.

He Must Business.

Minneapolis Beacon.

During Sherman's famous march to
the sea the boys in blue sometimes re-
sorted to strategic measures to fill the
mess-pot. One day a burly soldier at-
tached a strong linen thread to his bayo-
net. At the other end was a small fish
hook seductively baited. Passing an
Irishman's cabin he dropped his hook
among a flock of geese and I caught a big
gander. As he started off on the double
quick the woman noticed her pet gander
following the retreating soldier, and not
suspecting the cause, came promptly to
the rescue with, "Arrah, now, me darlint,
don't run. Shure, the gander won't
hurt ye, me honey!"

"I know he will. The darned thing
means business!" replied the defender of
the flag, as he disappeared over a hill
with the squawking gander in hot pur-
suit.

An Illinois Alligator.

Rockford Register.

Yesterday afternoon some boys discov-
ered a genuine live alligator swimming
himself on the bank of Kent's Creek near
Hess and Hopkins' tannery. The work-
men were summoned and the critter was
captured. He measures over two feet in
length absolutely, and to all appearances
is a genuine alligator. He is now on ex-
hibition in a tank at the tannery, where
incredulous persons may be convinced.
When he was captured he snapped and
snorted viciously, but grabbing him
quickly by the tail, his jaws were render-
ed harmless. How he ever came there is
a mystery that no one pretends to solve.

A Healthful Exercise.

New York Sun.

"Are you fond of rowing, Miss Smith-
ers?"

Miss Smithers is a Boston girl and the
twin were out in a boat.

"Oh, very fond of it indeed. I think
it such a lovely exercise."

"Have you rowed very much this sea-
son?"

"Yes," Miss Smithers replied, "with a
little cultured oar behind her hand.
"I have ridden a great deal."

The correct has come to stay.

FARM MATTERS.

Wheat is cheaper in England than it
has been before since 1780.

It is now recommended to pack eggs
in well dried ashes, to keep them fresh.

The Poultry Keeper says parched corn
will be relished by fowls at this season.
The annual receipts of small fruits in
Chicago are estimated at over 1,000,000
bushels.

Canadian mutton sells for as much as
beef. It is of better quality than that
generally grown in the United States.

Cider apples are not injured by light
frosts. Placed in heaps the fruit loses
water and the juice becomes richer. Cool
weather is best for cider making.

When milking a cow, if the flies are
troublesome, it will be found of valuable
assistance to cover the cow with a blank-
et or sheet of muslin before beginning
operations.

It is calculated that the southern
states, owing to the fine crops there, will
reduce their purchases of foodstuff this
year from \$175,000,000 or \$200,000,000 to
less than \$125,000,000.

Since Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt
knits real yarn stockings for her million-
aire husband, knitting stockings will be
the fashionable craze in fancy work for
the winter.

A California bee-keeper takes the posi-
tion that no plant makes a better pasture
for bees than alfalfa clover. The honey
made from it, he says, is almost equal to
that from white clover.

Remember that a bran mash once or
twice a week will be greatly relished by
your horses and will do them good, says
the National Stockman. It is cheap, easily
prepared, and should be used frequently
in every stable.

In packing bees for the winter see that
there is an abundance of ventilation, not
only through the combs, so that the bees
can at any time have access to their sup-
plies, but at the bottom of the hive, so
that they can have plenty of fresh air.

Soot is one of the most valuable of fer-
tilizers, and should be carefully saved.
That from coal is superior to that from
wood. It is rich in nitrogen and benefits
all crops to which it may be applied, as
well as being an excellent remedy against
the attacks of many kinds of insects.

American farmers find that turnips or
rutabagas leave the land clean from
weeds, but much less fertile than before
they were grown. English farmers say
the turnip is a renovating crop, but it is
so only by feeding the crop on the ground
where grown, together with much grain
or oil meal.

Fallen forest leaves are giving the
Maryland Central Railroad trains great
trouble. Trains have been delayed by
the accumulation of leaves on the tracks
at steep grades and deep cuts. The slip-
pery debris has made it difficult for the
locomotives to make time on their trips.

A. B. Allen states that he finds wheat
bran an unprofitable feed for swine. They
do not seem to possess the power of di-
gesting it, consequently much of it passes
through them only partially assimilated.

It mixed with corn meal it does better,
and can be fed with advantage to cattle,
along with cut hay, if mixed with it and
well wetted, as it then undergoes a
second mastication.

THE WINTER DAIRY.

The farmers who have so managed
their dairy matters as to have their heav-
iest flow of milk come in the autumn and
winter months, are to be congratulated
on having escaped the very low prices for
butter which prevailed in the early
summer, and for the satisfactory returns
they are now receiving instead. Much
has been written of late for the agricul-
tural press, concerning the advantages of
winter dairying, yet we have not seen a
single article on that subject which ap-
pears in the least overdrawn. The win-
ters in which the extra price for butter
above that prevailing in the summer,
does not pay at least four fold for the ex-
tra feed demanded by a cow flush in milk
are exceedingly rare.

Good fresh butter never goes begging
for a fairly remunerative price in winter.
The greatest trouble is to provide an am-
ple supply at that time. It is the time
of year in which butter makers may com-
mand their price, instead of being com-
pelled to take what the dealer will give.
The perspiration caused by labor of
churning and working the butter in win-
ter, is almost an unknown quality; while
in summer time it flows copiously during
such exercise. Every advantage that
can be named in connection with the
business, attends its prosecution in win-
ter. Is this not rare?

HARDENING FOR THE WINTER.

The sharp, crisp frosts that came to us
a few weeks since, followed by many
warm, sunny days, have done most ex-
cellent work in preparing fruit trees and
vines, ornamental shrubbery and semi-
tender lawn trees, to meet the long months
of winter which are to follow, and some
through unscathed. Nearly all such
trees, vines and shrubs are now either
wholly hardened of their summer ver-
dure, or the same has become more and
less, and all growth for the season sus-
pended, while the process of hardening
for winter is daily going on.

Much as we dread the first autumn
visitation of Jack Frost, blackening and
deadening the foliage and remaining
flowers on our lawns and in our gardens
his coming at the fallness of the appoint-
ed time is clearly an undisguised bless-
ing. As November gradually wanes and
December approaches, the dull gusts of
winds that howl and whistle through
cracks and crevices are but the precur-

sors of the fierce blasts of Boreas that,
except in exceedingly rare cases, are cer-
tain to "see us later."

It is always well before hard winter
freezing comes on, that all growth of tree
and vine shall have been previously sus-
pended, in order that the full flow of sap
may be returned to the soil, and the liv-
ing organism becomes dormant and pre-
pared for the shock that is to come.

As cold of nearly Arctic intensity is
apt to come upon us at some time dur-
ing nearly every winter, it is always well
to give artificial protection of some kind
to such trees, vines, etc., as are not suf-
ficiently hardy to stand our severest cold.

The tender grape vine may be laid down
to the ground and a few spadefuls of
earth thrown over it; the rose bush, Ja-
panica, Spirea, hydrangea, etc., may be
carefully tied up and wrapped with pieces
of burlap or old carpet, and they will
certainly reward you when summer
comes, the one with its luscious fruits
and the other with beautiful and frag-
rant flowers, repaying a hunted fold
for the protection which, in their help-
lessness, they have demanded of you.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

Commissioner Evans' Report on the
Internal Revenue.

From the annual report of the Com-
missioner of Internal Revenue for the
fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, sub-
mitted to the Secretary of the Treasury,
it appears that the total receipts from all
sources of internal revenue taxation for
the year were \$21,790,039, as compared
with \$144,558,844 for the year 1883, \$148,
525,278 for the year 1882, and \$185,229,
912 for 1881. It is estimated that the
sum of \$115,000,000 will be collected
during the present fiscal year. The pay-
ment of the tax on the large production
of spirits in 1881 was a material factor
in the collection during the past year.

The falling off anticipated during the
present year will follow from the dimi-
nished quantity of bourbon and rye
whiskies produced in 1882, on which the
tax will mature during the current fiscal
year. Another cause contributing to the
reduction of receipts will be the largely
increased exportation abroad of spirits
in bond, on which, for various reasons,
the owners cannot pay the tax.

A comparative statement of the receipts
for the fiscal years 1883 and 1884 for to-
bacco, spirits, fermented liquors and tax-
es under repealed laws and penalties
shows a decrease of \$29,968,815. The
largest collection in any one district was
made in the Fifth Illinois District, \$18,
066,855, and the smallest in the Second
North Carolina District, \$1,192. The cost
of collecting the Internal Revenue
during the year was \$5,100,451.

The deficiency appropriation of \$80,
000, for payment of salaries of store-
keepers and fees of gangers, was so much
less than what was actually needed that
most of these officers could be paid only
up to the middle of June. Not less than
\$58,000 will have to be appropriated for
the deficiency.

The Commissioner says that strong re-
presentations were made in vain to Con-
gress at its last session against the policy
of reducing the force of revenue agents
below the number of thirty-five fixed in
the Revised Statutes. Only twenty can
now be lawfully employed. With one
necessarily on duty in Washington, and
at least three others engaged in the work
of examining the offices and accounts of
collectors, only sixteen are left to watch
over the general conduct of the system
throughout the country and detect or
prevent fraud upon the revenue.

This leaves too many avenues for
fraud exposed, and the Commissioner
says he fears it will result in much in-
jury, as it is difficult for any one man
efficiently to do the work belonging to a
revenue agent in a territory embracing
sometimes three or more States, and
never less than two.

The decrease of revenue from tobacco
during the year was \$16,041,849. The
total number of grain distillers regis-
tered during the year was 1,291; the quan-
tity of grain used in distilling was 18,927,
882 bushels. The number of gallons of
spirits produced was 73,741,581. The
quantity of spirits deposited in distillery
warehouses during the year was 75,435,
739 gallons. The quantity of alcohol
withdrawn free of tax from distillery
warehouses for the use of colleges,
museums, etc., amounted to 20,837 gal-
lons. The estimate of the expenses of
the Internal Revenue service for the year
ending June, 1885, is \$4,984,590.

Lies That Don't Count.

Burdette.

The tootin sounds from the tower. It
is my hour to put pens in my shoes and
walk around the block until tea time, for
telling a book canvasser yesterday that I
had just received a copy of the book,
"Forest Footprints of the Algonquians,"
from the author, who was an old college
chum and army comrade of mine. The
agent looked me in the eye, while, with
many courteous regrets I made this
statement, and then, turning to the steel
portrait of the author on the title page
asked me if I could recognize my old
chum and army comrade.

It was the face of a motherly-looking
old woman of about sixty-five, and a foot
noted that she died among the Indians
in the winter of 1829.

Dear! beloved, my sins never count

THE NEWS.

A Complete Report of the News and Incident of the Week.

GENERAL.

The dedication of the Washington Monument will occur February 22d next. Following the example set by Mr. Hayes, President Arthur has invited his successor to make the White House his home while preparing for the ceremonies of inauguration.

Isaac W. Wiley, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Poo Chow, China, Saturday. His death was sudden and unexpected. A tumor of the stomach was the cause. He was born at Lewistown, Pa., March 28, 1825. At the age of eighteen he was licensed to exhort and at nineteen to preach. He was elected Bishop in 1872. His life has been an active one.

THE EAST.

W. Carter, a farmer 65 years of age, was whistled out of \$2,100 by bunko steers at Rochester, N. Y., Saturday.

At a jollification at New Castle, Pa., an explosion of skyrockets and Roman candles occurred. Many persons were injured, some of them fatally.

An unofficial tabulation of the vote of New York gives the following: Cleveland 53,073; Blaine 56,186; St. John 25,107; Butler 16,921; Cleveland's plurality 1,087. The wedding of Mr. Orme Wilson and Miss Carrie Astor took place Tuesday night at the Astor residence on Fifth avenue, New York. It was a gorgeous affair.

Fire broke out in Patterson, Juniata county, Pa., Tuesday. Eight houses, occupied by seven families, were destroyed. The loss will aggregate \$60,000; insured for \$40,000.

The reduction of the wages of the ingrain carpet weavers of Philadelphia will affect probably 20,000 persons. The managers say the reduction is necessary in order to compete with Eastern manufacturers.

THE WEST.

A movement is on foot to change the date of elections in Ohio from October to November.

The Supreme Court has decided that the city levy for Cincinnati shall not exceed twelve mills.

A young man named Will Jones was struck by a skyrocket, at a jollification at Jamestown, O., and instantly killed.

The Illinois Supreme Court has affirmed the validity of the Chicago ordinance imposing upon distillers a license fee of \$500 per year.

Out of fifty-four counties of West Virginia but five grant license, and on a straight vote the prohibitionists have a majority in the State.

The Grand Opera House at St. Louis, was totally burned Sunday afternoon, entailing a loss of \$180,000. It was a handsome and well appointed theatre.

A large crowd of the anti-liquor element at Bladenburg, Knox county, Ohio, made an attack on Saturday night on the saloon of a man named Chapin. The proprietor was struck on the head by stones and his skull fractured. All his liquor was thrown into the street, and when physicians arrived Chapin was dead.

At Milbank, D. T., a fire broke out Monday morning, in the rear of a saloon adjoining the Grand Central Hotel, and swept away two entire blocks on the east side of Main street, including the hotel and the three bank buildings, which are a total loss. Considerable of the contents were saved by removal. The insurance is about one-half the value of the property destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is fixed at \$150,000.

SOUTH.

Forest fires are devastating some parts of Virginia.

A white woman in Tennessee was put off a colored excursion train, the other day, on account of her color.

Sen. Joseph E. Brown was Tuesday re-elected to the United States Senate from Georgia, there being only two votes against him.

Six persons were drowned in the Tennessee river, near Stevenson, Ala., Sunday, by the capsizing of a boat. A special says there were in the skiff Tom Key, the ferryman, his son, two negro women named Lane and McCurdy, two of the McCurdy children, a white man named Short, and two negroes. The river was rough, and the boat was overturned. Key was drowned while trying to save his son, who was drowned; the negro women and their children were also drowned. Mrs. Key witnessed the drowning of her husband and son from the opposite bank, and went stark mad.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Blaine's plurality in California is 12,509.

Blaine's plurality in Minnesota is 41,000.

Cleveland's majority in West Virginia is 4,500.

Senator Pugh has been re-elected from Alabama.

The prohibitionists polled about 2,000 votes in Iowa.

Virginia's official vote gives Cleveland 145,497; Blaine, 139,356.

The Republicans will have a majority in the Michigan Legislature.

The Vermont House has defeated the local option liquor license bill.

Vice President Hendricks received a

grand ovation at Brooklyn, Thursday night.

California official vote: Blaine, 100,816; Cleveland, 88,307; St. John, 2,640; Butler, 1,975.

The official plurality for Blaine in Iowa is 19,000 over the joint Democratic and Greenback vote, or the Fusion ticket.

Pennsylvania's official vote: Cleve, highest, 474,268; lowest, 471,004. Cleveland, highest, 233,510; lowest, 390,134. St. John, highest, 15,308; lowest, 14,342. Butler, highest, 16,992; lowest, 7,181. Belva Lockwood, 3.

In an interview on the situation Mr. Blaine thinks the prohibitionists, the independent, and a rainy day caused the result in New York. He is satisfied with the support the Germans gave him, and says the Irish vote was diverted quite largely to the support of the Republican ticket.

In response to the serenade by the citizens of Augusta, Tuesday night, Mr. Blaine spoke at some length upon the results of the late election. He thinks the transfer of power to the South a national misfortune and says the great issue in politics in the near future is the equalization of power between the North and South.

About forty contested election cases are expected in the House of Representatives next session. As a Democratic member observed: "Many will succeed, and about all of those who do not will be allowed their expenses of contest. It isn't an undesirable thing to get to spend a winter in a contest here at Washington, and then put in and have paid a bill of expenses, if you fail, you know."

Mr. Blaine is reported by a friend as saying that he emerged from this fight a firmer Republican than he was before he entered it—firmer because he knew more about the party. He said that he would not be found sulking in the campaign four years from this time, and that no Republican should ever be defeated because of anything he had done or would refuse to do. Mr. Blaine has rented the house of ex-Secretary Windom in Washington, and is expected to occupy it about December 7.

The inaugural ball will be held in the new pension building. The room on the first floor will be finished for that purpose. It will be an immense enclosure. The room will be a little longer than the square or block of an ordinary city—Indianapolis, Detroit, or Cleveland—and more than half as wide. Twelve or fifteen thousand people could be seated in it, and five thousand could wait, or scotchlike, or polka in it.

The Republicans of Connecticut are seagry with the prohibitionists for voting for St. John that at Middletown they recalled their promises to entertain delegates to the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The outcome of the affair is that Mayor Northrop and several other Democrats have offered the hospitality of their homes, and this action, together with the favors of some charitable Republicans, will save the women from the necessity of going to hotels.

President-elect Cleveland, in an interview with a staff correspondent of the Baltimore American, is represented as saying that in view of the small majority no one man nor faction of men can claim to have elected him, and that he accordingly owes no man more than he owes another. He further informed the correspondent that he "expected to be pretty busy" at Washington; but alluding to the current talk of a "clean sweep," remarked that he wasn't much of a "chop-pear."

It is reported at Lincoln, by telegraph, that O. A. Carpenter was shot and killed at Blunt, Dakota, on Saturday, but the details are not given. Carpenter will be remembered as the man who was charged with the murder of Zora Burns in Lincoln on Oct. 14, 1883, and was compelled to leave by the indignant citizens after his trial and acquittal at Petersburg.

Fred Rountree was arrested at Decatur, Tuesday, charged with stealing \$500 from the cattle firm of Rountree & Howard, San Antonio, Tex. He had nearly \$500 about his person. He was locked up. He claims that his home is at Adrian, Mich.

FOREIGN.

The cholera epidemic is fast dying out in Paris.

Smallpox is epidemic at Tweed, Ontario and in that vicinity, and a panic results.

The Yorkshire Post says Mr. Gladstone will not seek a reelection to the new Parliament, but will accept a peerage after the passage of a franchise bill.

A suit for breach of promise began in London, Thursday, the parties to the suit being Miss Fortescue, an actress, against Lord Garmoyle. The defendant consented without trial to a verdict of £10,000.

Two men, Ryan and Walters, sailed from Victoria, B. C., on a sloop a few days ago with nineteen Chinese whom they intended to smuggle into Washington territory. The sloop capsized and the whole party was drowned.

Advices from Dongola state that the rebels returned in great force to Anderson, twenty days ago. This place is only a short distance from Khartoum, no the west bank of the White Nile. Gordon sent two steamers to shell them out, but the attempt was unsuccessful. The rebels returned the fire of the steamers vigorously with Kinnip canon, and with such execution that the paddle of one of the steamers was soon disabled,

and thereupon both vessels returned to Khartoum.

GONE AGAINST LOGAN.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC BY TWO MAJORITY.

The Cook county canvassing board Tuesday discovered that the figures for State Senator in the Second precinct of the Eighth ward had been reversed, those belonging to Brand, Democrat, having been credited to Leaman, Republican, and vice versa. This elects Brand by ten majority and gives the Democrats the Legislature on joint ballot. The Legislature is to choose a United States Senator to succeed General Logan.

The Republicans charge that this change is a scheme of the Democrats to rob them of the Legislature and change funds.

PLAGUE AND FAMINE.

HARROWING DETAILS OF THE RAVAGES OF A DROUGHT DISEASE IN THE SOUTH.

A fearful scourge is ravaging the population in the western counties of Virginia, and in Scott, Harlan and Floyd counties, Kentucky. A correspondent says the scenes witnessed were beyond description. For nearly three months no rain had fallen. The grass was burned up, leaves had fallen from whole forests, and crops were a total failure. Nearly every creek, spring and well was dry. There was scarcely any water in the north and middle forks of the Holston. Maiden Spring Creek is simply a dry gulch, and the Louisa fork of the Big Sandy is merely a succession of brackish puddles in the hollow of its rocky bed. In the town of Mount Pleasant but one well contains water. The citizens of Selville carry water nearly two miles. For the last two weeks a deadly plague has swept this whole section, and at least 1,000 persons in a population of not to exceed 15,000, have died. Cattle and live stock by hundreds have died, and their rotting carcasses fill the air with a horrible stench. The disease is similar in man and beast. It begins by griping pains in the stomach, followed by excessive fever, a bloody flux, accompanied with vomiting; then comes death. The sickness rarely lasts over a day, but depends on the strength of the individual attacked. The devastation on Moccasin Creek is particularly awful. About thirty families reside in a distance of eight miles on its banks. Of the 180 persons in them over 100 have died. Physicians are not to be had, and the simple remedies of the natives prove powerless.

The correspondent relates one very sad case. The family of Abraham Smalley, consisting of five persons, the youngest a child of two years, was found dead. The little child had evidently died last, and in its awful hunger had nearly torn off its mother's breast. Food is about exhausted, and the people are living on barks and nuts. Water is so scarce that in many instances the blood of dying animals is used to cook their food. Blood is also freely drunk. Flour is unknown, and corn meal sells for \$8 and \$10 per bushel. The mills can not grind, and if they could there is no corn.

Gladsville, Ky., is almost depopulated, and a grave-yard is about all that remains of Lebanon.

The immediate cause of the disease is supposed to be the presence of a great quantity of mineral matter in the water caused by the long drought and evaporation. Aid must speedily come from the outside or the one hundred deaths will reach five thousand. In five counties there are not 1,000 bushels of corn nor 100 head of live stock, and the tobacco crop is absolutely nothing, and potatoes do not average ten bushels to the acre. There is no game in the mountains, and communication with the outside world is by the most tedious methods over mountains and rocky passes. The scourge of marauders presented no more ghastly scenes than these. It is simply rain, and that speedily, or annihilation.

THE NEW YORK COUNT.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FIND DISCREPANCIES.

The Board of State Canvassers met at 8 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. All were present. Returns from all the counties but New York, Kings, and St. Lawrence were filed. The returns from Richmond county give only thirty four electors for Blaine. Fish and Butman being omitted. The footings of Richmond county are found by the computing clerk to be wrong by 850, the totals on electors being that much too great. The footings show 1,975 plurality for Cleveland. As the returns are made up it is not practicable to make out on which electors the discrepancies have occurred, and there is no way to ascertain this short of going back to the district returns. In five or six other counties the totals do not agree with the items. Some of these discrepancies have been explained, but others can not be. Roscoe Conkling, William O. Whitney, and Francis Linde Stetson represented the Democrats.

The State canvassers met Thursday and all were present. Secretary Wood announced the footings of the result as follows: Highest Democratic elector, Priest, 553,154; highest Republican elector, Carson, 562,005; plurality, 1,149. Lowest Democratic elector, Ottendorfer, 553,488; lowest Republican elector, Harris, 161,971; plurality, 1,677. Highest prohibition elector, Miller, 25,006; lowest, Edgeworth, 24,948. Highest Butler elector, O'Donnell, 17,004; lowest, Campbell, 16,751. After the announcement the members of the board signed the tables and certified.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

An effigy of St. John was found hanging in front of the court house at Connersville the other morning.

Governor Porter, on Saturday, issued commissions to the newly-elected Congressmen in this State.

The Hon. John Fishback died at Indianapolis Sunday. He spent an active life in business and politics.

Koerner, the wife murderer, who was to have been hanged at Indianapolis Friday, has had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment by the Governor.

W. H. Calkins, late Republican candidate for Governor, will presently remove his family from LaPorte to Indianapolis and will engage in the practice of law in partnership with A. C. Harris.

Rev. W. M. Loucks, a Presbyterian minister at Logansport, who had been assailed by the editor of the Pharos, met the editor on the street Monday, and, after a few words, struck him in the face. The editor retreated before he was seriously damaged.

Henry B. Hess, who resides near North Webster, Kosciusko county, has a stone ring that was found on his farm under a black walnut stump that was about four and a half feet in diameter. It is a large ring, whittled out of soft stone, and bears the date 1621.

In Marion county, where a recount of the vote for Treasurer had been ordered by the court, it was found Tuesday that the room where the ballots were kept had been entered, and three of the precinct ballots had been carried away, while others were mixed and mutilated. No clue to the perpetrators of the act.

The molders in the employ of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, of South Bend, to the number of about 600 men, mostly Poles, have struck against a reduction of wages of about twenty-five per cent. One thousand men attended a meeting at the Opera house, and prior to adjournment an agreement to stay out was signed by all the strikers present. It is understood the men are in good shape to stand a long siege of idleness.

Professor Harvey Simons, who followed Jimmy Dunn, the temperance revivalist, into Richmond last winter, and who since made himself very solid there among temperance people by his ability as an artist in chalk-talks in the Dunn club-room and elsewhere, has skipped, leaving a worthy girl whom he married about three months ago, and sundry and diverse persons from whom he borrowed from \$1 to \$10, a few of whom he owed \$30 and \$40, to mourn his sudden departure.

The strike at the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, at South Bend, was occasioned by the determination of the management to discharge a part of their force and reduce the pay of the remainder. The works have been running on short time lately giving much dissatisfaction to the men. One of the proprietors said: "We do not need the work, can get along nicely without a wheel being turned before April 1, and the only object in running at all this winter is to furnish our men the means of livelihood for themselves and families."

Patents have been issued to Indiana inventors as follows: B. S. Barckdale, Indianapolis, busting alarm; H. Brosell, Indianapolis, lunging tool; Jos. Cooke, Indianapolis, saw-mill feed mechanism; John I. Hoke, South Bend, wheel; Joel Kirkwood, Mansey, check row corn-planter; Theodore Kruse, Lafayette, stove and furnace grate; C. E. Merrifield, Indianapolis, straw stacking machine; J. G. Miller, South Whitley, grate; W. W. Mullen, Bunker Hill, grain drill; J. L. Rowe, Corydon, freight car skid; C. E. Tower, South Bend, vehicle wheel; B. F. Williamson, Pittsborough, carpet-stretcher.

The following sentences were imposed by Judge Woods in the federal court on Saturday: William M. Oestegan, voting illegally at Terre Haute, four months' imprisonment in the Marion county jail; Jeremiah M. Ballard, robbing the mails, fifteen months in the State Prison North; Albert Grey, counterfeiting, six months in the Marion county jail; David M. Brand, counterfeiting, two years north; John Bages, counterfeiting, one year; James Nelson, counterfeiting, one year and six months. John T. Woodward, who violated the postal law by sending lottery circulars through the mails, was fined \$400 and costs.

Probably the strongest indications of natural gas that have been discovered in Indiana are those existing on the farm of Capt. John B. Mitchell, six miles east of New Albany. From a bluff bank near the road the gas escapes with considerable volume, and is especially discovered after continued wet weather. The bank is low and near a creek, and in high water the bank water from the creek nearly covers the bank. At such times it is stated, the gas escapes in great volume, throwing up the water to a height of twelve to eighteen inches and creating such a current that a boat can not be rowed over it.

The old, and heretofore reliable banking house of Hyatt, Levings & Co., of Washington, Davies county, has made an assignment to Nathan G. Reed and J. C. Billmeyer. The only cause given at present was a failure to make collections. Lately the house has been carrying too much paper, and its liabilities are heavy. The institution was a private banking house, and a large part of the business men of Washington deposited with it. Mr. J. C. Billmeyer, one of the assignees, states that the liabilities will probably reach \$122,000, and the estimated assets are about \$108,000, if the

figures of Mr. Hyatt, one of the members of the firm, are correct.

The State canvassing board completed their work Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock. The vote, by congressional districts, for the electors at large who headed the Democratic and Republican tickets, respectively, Bayless W. Hanna on the former, and Milo S. Hascall on the latter, is as follows:

	D. M.	Rep.
First District.....	19,857	18,159
Second.....	18,917	18,011
Third.....	19,254	14,453
Fourth.....	17,011	17,167
Fifth.....	17,625	16,581
Sixth.....	12,855	22,201
Seventh.....	20,047	19,006
Eighth.....	18,614	21,801
Ninth.....	18,875	16,218
Tenth.....	18,088	19,218
Eleventh.....	22,432	22,557
Twelfth.....	19,810	15,761
Thirteenth.....	19,952	19,714
Total.....	244,804	238,447
Democratic plurality.....	6,447	

These figures show that Cleveland and Hendricks run 645 votes behind Gray, 1,391 behind Manson, and 3,463 behind Cooper, and that every candidate on the State ticket had more of a plurality than the electoral ticket.

The Commissioners of Indiana Reform School for Boys Monday submitted to the Governor the eighteenth annual report of that institution. It shows that since the meeting of the last Legislature the \$20,000 appropriation has been utilized in the erection of four "family buildings," which have greatly relieved the former crowded condition of the institution. Nearly all the work on three buildings, even to the making of the brick, was done by the inmates. Since the opening of the institution it has cared for 2,057 boys. In the last year there were received 182, and the general average for the year was 325. There were released on "ticket of leave" 182, and of these thirty-four returned on account of idleness and inability to show proper certificates of character. The farm consists of 225 acres, of which only 145 are available for agricultural purposes, and are in a high state of cultivation. More land is badly needed, and also a new barn, for which an appropriation of \$4,000 is asked. The recommendation is made that a visitor should be appointed for the institution, whose duty it should be to visit all the boys who are out on "ticket of leave" and report to the superintendent how they are conducting themselves. Owing to the increase in numbers in the year after the Legislative appropriation was made, there was a corresponding increase in the expenses of maintenance, and the commissioners think it will, therefore, be necessary to make an additional appropriation of \$10,000 to supply the deficiency that will exist the coming year, and that they will need for next year a \$60,000 appropriation for current expenses.

The forty-eighth annual communication of the grand lodge, I. O. O. F., began Wednesday morning with an attendance of 600 delegates, representing all the subordinate lodges in the state. The opening session was occupied by the submission of the annual reports of the grand officers, which were referred to appropriate committees. Grand Secretary Foster's report gives a detailed statement of the year's work. He stated that there had been a net gain of \$28 in membership, which was peculiarly gratifying when the fact was considered that the preceding term showed a loss of over 400. During the term 1,516 brothers and 179 widowed families were relieved. The sum of \$31,572.89 was paid for the relief of brothers; \$8,235.87 for the relief of widowed families; \$610.25 for the education of orphans; \$7,448.76 for burying the dead, and \$6,902.17 for other charitable purposes, making the total amount of relief for the term \$39,109.34. The donations of lodges to the flood sufferers was included in this statement. Five hundred and fifty subordinate lodges, he said, were now effective, with an active membership of 25,899. The number of ladies receiving the degree of Rebekah during the year was 530. The resources of lodges were \$1,431,885.05; the receipts, \$119,016.51; the expenses, \$50,745.18, and the dues to the Grand Lodge, \$3,492.92. The total expense, including relief, was \$59,854.62. The balance in the treasury, November 1, was \$14,796.37.

THE STATE REVENUES.

The question of most vital importance to the people of the State, that the next General Assembly will be called on to consider, will be the apparent necessity for legislation increasing the tax levy. Provision will have to be made for extraordinary expenditures amounting to from \$300,000 to \$500,000, the revenue from the present levy of twelve and a half cents being barely sufficient to meet current expenses. It is rather a remarkable fact that the valuation of property in the State in the tax assessment has decreased instead of increased, and, in consequence, the revenue has grown less. In 1882 the assessed valuation was \$805,202,892, and in 1883 it was only \$770,911,692, which makes a difference of \$34,291,710. The amount of taxes possible to be collected was \$325,051, but 40 per cent was delinquent, which left a balance of only \$571,177. Last year the taxes collected upon the assessment returned amounted to \$574,518, and the revenues from all sources, including \$100,000 transferred from the State House fund to the general fund, aggregated \$1,515,856, while the total current expenses were \$1,775,515. With the increasing expenses and decreasing revenue the necessity for legislation to equalize the growing discrepancy is apparent, and it is a matter to which the attention of the General Assembly will probably be directed by the Auditor of State in his forthcoming annual report. In addition to the current expenses, \$300,000 or more will be required for the completion of the new insane hospitals now in course of construction, and other extraordinary expense will swell the amount, it is estimated, to about \$500,000. The mistake which has been made in legislation, heretofore, it is claimed, has been in making reductions in the State departments, while the county expenses have been allowed to escape reform legislation simply from the fear Senators and Representatives have of the influence of county officers. The tax levy is now twelve cents for current expenses, and one-half of 1 per cent for the endowment fund of the State University. It is estimated that an increase to fifteen cents will be required.

STATE BANKS.

Below is a complete list of the banks incorporated under the State law, together with their capital stock and the amount of individual deposits:

NAME AND LOCATION.	CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.
Adams Co. bank, Danvers.....	\$75,000	\$130,715.06
Bank of Hunt & Co., Chicago.....	25,000	10,858.88
Bank of Westfield.....	15,000	10,858.88
Citizens bank & Co., Hope.....	25,000	45,979.71
Citizens bank, Nilesville.....	50,000	108,726.04
Citizens bank, Portland.....	50,000	95,826.14
Citizens bank, Rockport.....	47,500	107,057.54
Citizens bank, Union City.....	25,000	124,066.8
Citizens bank, Union City.....	25,000	99,698.7
Citizens State bank, New Castle.....	100,000	225,607.1
Citizens State bank, Port Washington.....	25,000	75,726
Farmers' bank, Fremont.....	10,000	10,858.88
Farmers' bank, Middle town.....	30,000	6,000
Farmers' bank, Newburg.....	3,000	6,000
Farmers' and Merchants' bank, Attica.....	52,000	50,037.95
Farmers' and Merchants' bank, Ellettsville.....	8,000	36,412.7
Farmers' State bank, Sullivan.....	40,000	74,850.8
Franklin bank, Evansville.....	100,000	82,370.2
Lake City bank, Warsaw.....	50,000	118,501.1
Port & State bank, Rockport.....	50,000	65,572.8
Rockport county bank, Rockport.....	30,000	10,858.88
State bank, Warsaw.....	50,000	95,826.14
St. Joseph Valley bank, Ellettsville.....	35,000	60,910.58
Commercial bank, Oxford.....	50,000	70,829.72
Commercial bank, Union City.....	100,000	225,607.1
Citizens bank, Hope.....	25,000	56,459.28
Total.....	\$1,446,200	\$2,800,000.1

All the banks above named except the Bank of Huntington, Bank of Westfield, Citizens' Bank of Portland, Citizens' Bank of Attica, and Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Attica, have surplus funds ranging from \$500 to \$50,000.

The Tin Horn.

When quiet is restored to the city and sober second thought prevails, the at present much slandered tin horn will be remembered with gratitude. It has saved the city from blood shed. Men can not stand in thousands around newspaper offices day after day and night after night in these exciting political times, without having something besides the receipt of news to occupy their minds.

In the absence of tin horns they would talk; talking, they would argue; arguing, they would quarrel, and quarreling they would fight, and no one means to hold what a Cincinnati fight means. The beloved tin horn is therefore a conservator of peace. While its tuneful note, which is numerous, continues to hold entire possession of the surrounding atmosphere, the attempt to indulge in social converse is useless. Men pocket their hands bring their scolding wives to the vicinity of a newspaper office as to a health resort, and they are cured. Let the art museum trustees take hold of the matter in time, and carve a niche for the tin horn.

Benefit has accrued to wholesale dealers, who have seized the golden opportunity to unload their entire stock of tin horns. Figures obtained from eight firms last week show sales in round numbers of 150 gross or 21,000 horns, with no returns from the small dealers. The toy is of eastern manufacture and costs from \$4 to \$5 a gross, according to kind, delivered in Cincinnati.

Not an Officer.

"Unle, are you an officer?"
"Why, child, what put that into your head?"
"Why, every time ma speaks of you she calls you old general deity."

A modern Joshua: The following militia order was once given: "The battalion will be reviewed by Maj. Gen. Dack at sunset to-morrow. The sun will set at 6:37 p. m. By order of Maj. Blank commanding."

The lawyer and the saloon-keeper are great at a bargain.

THE MARKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS.	
Wheat—No. 2, Indianapolis.....	\$0.78
Corn—Yellow.....	47.50
White.....	48.00
Mixed.....	48.00
Oats—White and mixed.....	20
Hay—Prime timothy.....	50.00
Provisions—S. C. hams.....	17.00
Breakfast bacon.....	14.00
Shoulders.....	12.00
Clean sides.....	8.00
Lard in tierces.....	5.00
Cattle—Prime shipping steers.....	\$5.75 to 5.80
Fair to good shipping steers.....	4.75 to 5.00
Medium.....	3.75 to 4.00
Stockers and feeders.....	3.00 to 3.25
Prime butcher cows & heifers.....	3.75 to 4.00
Fair to good.....	3.00 to 3.25
Common and medium.....	2.00 to 2.25
Hogs—Light to medium packers.....	4.25 to 4.50
Common to light.....	4.00 to 4.25
Heavy rough hogs.....	3.50 to 4.00
Potatoes—per bushel.....	2.00 to 2.25
Butter—Dairy.....	2.00 to 2.25
Country choice.....	1.60 to 1.80
Eggs.....	22

CINCINNATI.	
Wheat.....	\$

Fall and Winter Stock

Now complete. Grandest Bargains in

Wraps, Cloaks and Shawls

Ever offered in Greencastle. Ladies, Gents and Children's Knit Underwear for less than you can buy the material to make them. Special bargains in Cotton Merino, and Fine Cashmere Hosiery.

GLOVES AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

Dry Goods were never so cheap. To get the most for your money call on—

C. W. TALBURT.

22 21

FOR SALE!

By COX & KELLY, Real Estate Brokers, Office, first stairway north of Postoffice.

The late Eugene Soper farm of 205 acres. This is a splendid grain or grass farm; good timber and water, and good buildings. Price, \$7,700.

James H. Torr farm of 54 acres two miles west of the city, good farm house of seven rooms, good barns. Desirable property. This is a bargain. See us for prices.

McClosky farm for trade for Indianapolis property. This is a splendid stock and grain farm, situated two miles west of Cloverdale, and contains 13 acres. The improvements are all good.

House and two lots on Indiana street for sale at a bargain.

House with 24 acres of ground for sale at a bargain. Just out of the corporation on the free pike.

A splendid residence lot, centrally located on South Water street at a bargain for a few days.

Five splendid lots on Seminary street. Lots in the best location in the city.

40 acres 5 miles north of town on the free pike at a bargain. See us.

120 acres three miles north of town. New house, good outbuildings, large barn. Price, \$5,000.

THE COUNTY.

CARPENTERSVILLE.

Geo. Pickel has sold his house and lots to J. U. Edwards, and his interest in the mill to his father. He will still work at the mill.

HEBRON, RUSSELL TOWNSHIP.

Thomas Wilson has a new baby girl. There are several cases of sickness in the neighborhood. Harrison Wilson and wife have both been bedfast for some time, and the neighbors gathered in and chopped their winter's wood.

John Gardner's barn was raised last week; it is 60x30.

FILLMORE.

Mrs. Barhite has removed to Indianapolis.

Mrs. John Snowden, of Clayton, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Robinson.

Mrs. James Nesmith has been at Indianapolis several days with her brother, who has been very sick.

Ragan brothers have made about 100 gallons of cider.

The saw mill is getting in a fine lot of logs.

The Democrats have made three attempts to jubilate here, but failed every time.

ROACHDALE.

Sam B. Sweeney has just returned from a visit to Kansas; he is well pleased with the country.

Isaac Dunn, the temperance evangelist, who, in connection with Jno. King, did so much for the cause of temperance here last spring, is again with us. He has been doing a good work in Illinois.

Mrs. Purlina Redding, mother of Russell M. Redding, has moved into our town.

It was a fearful time here during the Democratic jubilation. Men fought and howled like wild beasts. The Democratic marshal, Ford, of Bainbridge, came up with a party from that place, and got knocked in the head with brass knuckles, fracturing his skull so that his life is despaired of. "Reform" has come.

BAINBRIDGE.

Prof. Aikman went to Indianapolis Saturday night.

Sim Lowe and bride of Mydareville have been here this week, visiting his parents.

The young folks had a social at the residence of James Cross.

Roller skating has been revived. A number of skates have been sent for and a regular club formed. They will meet once a week.

The widow May has had her house re-shingled.

J. L. Nelson & Bro. have returned from a trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Lee Louis has moved to Greencastle for the purpose of taking possession of the Sheriff's office.

C. C. Coffman will move to the property vacated by Mr. Louis.

Adair and Hubbard had their trial Thursday. The case has been referred to the Circuit Court, and Hubbard bound over on a bond of two hundred dollars. Henry Ford has his skull fractured in a fight at a Democratic jubilation Monday night at Roachdale.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRESS

TO GET IN EQUALS REPUBLICAN AGONY IN GOING OUT.

APPLICATIONS BY THE THOUSAND.

Washington Special.

The agony among the department people regarding the prospect of going out is only equaled by those who want to get in. The earnestness of the latter is very amusing, that of the former is in some cases touching. That child-like person, Dorman B. Eaton, is trying to compose them by fairy tales about the civil service and President-elect Cleveland as a supporter of this law, but the average department person is no fool even though he may unwittingly have accepted a Government position in a moment of rashness.

The result is despair among those who realize that they are liable to be thrown out after perhaps twenty years of absence from the business world. The genuineness of this fear of the result is shown in the recent attempt of the wife of a department clerk to commit suicide because of the fear of her husband's dismissal. The ghastly gaping wounds in the wrists and throat of this poor woman spoke in louder tones of her agony of apprehension than any other could. Probably the sickest department clerk in Washington at the present moment is one who mortgaged his house and lot to bet \$3,000 against \$300 that Cleveland would not carry all of the States of Indiana, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. This lucky individual who risked his \$300, it is asserted, scooped in about \$12,000 on his various bets. It is not related, however, that he let up on the poor department clerk with his mortgage, by reason of his general good luck. The department people, as a lot, are about the bluest party that Washington has seen in a long time.

On the other hand, the demands for office continue to come in in large numbers. Letters are not only pouring in upon the Congressmen and others of that faith, but some even have the nerve to write to the heads of departments now in power, making application for office under the new regime, and asking that their applications be filed, in order that they may come at the head of the list of applicants when the new Cabinet officer under Cleveland comes in. Letters and telegram are being received in great numbers asking the salary of this or that office; and others, not content with a single chance of this sort, write or telegraph for a schedule of all the offices of importance in their State, with salaries attached.

THE FASHIONS.

Sealskin jackets are worn very little by young ladies. When worn they are short, close fitting and trimmed with otter fur.

Rough cloth jackets, fitting closely, and trimmed with Astrakhan or fur, are worn for walking. A little round cap or bonnet, of the material, with a trimming of birds or feathers is generally worn with them.

Light silk Jerseys for evening wear have a velvet plastron embroidered with silk and gold. The high collar on the corsage and parements on the elbow sleeves are also of velvet covered with gold and silk embroidery.

The newest imported Jerseys are embroidered in little gold and silver hoops, two being interlaced. They are placed in the back and have turn-down collars; some of the black and dark blue ones are embroidered in thread of the same color.

Plush, which for some inexplicable reason has been rather below par for the past two seasons, is now again in demand, and almost rivals velvet in public favor. Very stylish street and carriage suits are of silk or satin, with plastrons or side panels of plush, and short wrap, visite or mantel to match, the wrap richly trimmed with chenille fringe or marabou. Plush sets in the color of the costume, consisting of a deep shoulder cape and muff lined with quilted satin, will be worn by young ladies with walking dresses of silk or wool, and plush, opera and reception wraps, in black, red, white, cream, blue, olive and brown, bid fair to be very fashionable. Chenille fringes and bands, in soft leech-like strands, matching the plush in tint, is the usual trimming for such wraps. Feather borders are also liked—marabou, swan's down, which is now in all the fashionable shades, and cock's feathers, which rival the marabou in favor with the great Parisian artists.

A prominent Kentucky Republican says: "My judgment is, anomalous as it may seem, that the election of Cleveland is the doom of the Solid South. Every intelligent man knows that the administration of the State Government South is, as a rule, simply atomizable, but the Southern people have been shutting their eyes to the real evils at home in contemplation of the alleged wrongs by the Federal Government. But after next March the prejudices of the Southerners can not be appealed to by their political leaders by the cry of 'nigger supremacy' or 'radical rascality.' In State affairs, where the Democrats have had supreme control, they have proven their incapacity to govern. So, I prophesy, it will be in National affairs. The scramble for offices will also create factions among the Southern Democrats."

While the False Prophet and his followers are giving the English Government much trouble in Northern Africa, the conduct of the Boers in South Africa is causing it great anxiety, with the prospect of having another war on its hands. The families of the Boers have increased to such an extent that in order to provide their sons with land they in spite of a definite treaty some months ago sought forcibly to annex a portion of the territory of Montsia in Bechuanaland. This action caused the President of the Volksraad, who regarded it as dishonest and a national disgrace, to resign, which alarmed the Boers, and the proclamation annexing Montsia's district was withdrawn. They are said to be again on the aggressive, and it was reported by cable a few days ago that they were secretly negotiating with Bismarck, in order to secure the protection of Germany in the event of England undertaking to chastise them for their attempted encroachment upon the territory of the native tribes. The Boers are a brave people, and will willingly go to war with their foreign enemy if they think that, as a people, they will gain more than they will lose.

ON LICKING'S BARKS.

The Son of Bishop Bowman, of the M. E. Church, Weds a Daughter of Bishop Walden.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Nov. 21.

The pretty home of Bishop J. M. Walden, at the extreme east end of Third street, Covington, was the scene last evening of a brilliant and fashionable wedding. The bride was his daughter, Miss Minnie Walden, a young lady well and favorably known in society in this city, and as a pretty, bright and cultured lady. The groom, S. B. Bowman, is a son of Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, and is connected with the St. Louis Stamping Company, and is one of the recognized promising business men of that city. The ceremony was announced for 5 o'clock, but long before that hour the spacious parlors, which were profusely decorated with flowers and plants, were filled with fashionable guests. The ceremony was performed in the east parlor, overlooking the turbulent Licking. The couple stood beneath a canopy of flowers, while the solemn and impressive words that bound them together for life were being pronounced. Bishop Walden, father of the bride, and Bishop Bowman, father of the groom, were officiating ministers. This is a rare occurrence where two eminent clergymen, already united in the holy bonds of sacred faith, unite their children in the holy bonds of conjugal love. Two generations linked in a sacrament of heaven blended with a sacrament on earth. The attendants to the happy couple were two sweet little girls, Lottie McGee and Bessie Bowman.

After the ceremony followed the elegant wedding dinner, which was served on tete-a-tete tables. The costumes of the ladies in attendance were both gorgeous and beautiful. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman leave this morning on a bridal tour through the South. They will visit Florida and all the principal cities of the land of the sun, and will probably remain in New Orleans, until the opening of the World's Exposition at that place. On their return they will take up their residence in St. Louis in a home which will be fitted up during their absence. A large number of elegant presents were displayed at the reception yesterday evening. Among the guests were Bishop Bowman and daughter, Miss Sallie, of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Bowman, of Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. Coleman of Williamsburg, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bowman, of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bowman, of Cincinnati; Rev. T. D. W. Cline and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith and family, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hartman, of York, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Bantz, of Frederick, Md.; General S. N. Bowman, of Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Southard, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Will Fletcher, Dr. S. L. Bowman, of Greencastle, Ind.; T. G. Bowman and family of St. Louis; Joseph Crow, Esq., and family, of Greencastle, Ind.; Charles Finney, of Indianapolis; Charles DePauw, and W. C. DePauw, of New Albany, Ind.

The bride is a graduate of Wesleyan, Female College, of the class of 1882, and a pretty feature of the wedding was the attendance of the graduating class.

Jennie DePauw Memorial Church, New Albany, Ind.

The ceremonies of dedicating Jennie DePauw Memorial M. E. church (the name being substituted for Kingsley on Saturday) as a tribute to the memory of Jennie DePauw took place Sunday forenoon Bishop Bowman, the senior bishop of the M. E. church, officiating, assisted by Presiding Elder Ketcham and Rev. Mr. Hynes, pastor of the new church. It is only necessary to add that in its finish and furnishings it is one among the most elegant chapels in Indiana conference. The entire cost of the building, its furnishing, and the full supply of library, papers, singing books, etc., for the Sunday School, was borne by Hon. W. C. DePauw. The bereavement he has just suffered in the loss of his daughter Jennie, occurring but three days before the time fixed for the dedication of this beautiful temple of worship, it was deemed a fitting testimonial to her memory that the church be consecrated in her name as a memorial to her. It was a tender offering of stricken hearts to one who from earliest childhood had loved and served him to whose cause the church had been erected. An elegant paragonage, the gift of Mr. DePauw, goes with the church.

Fashions in False Hair.

The fall and winter styles for ladies' hair dressing are very becoming. The hair is slightly waved and looped in graceful bows on the top of the head, the figure 8 being the favorite style for ordinary wear, a few light curls fringing the nape of the neck.

Ladies who think it becoming may add a long wave curl about two inches at the end, pinned in the center of the back hair, falling gracefully on the shoulder, so as to be seen from the front; another short wavy curl pinned over the long curl so that the end of it stops at the nape of the neck. This is quite new, and looks well on a long neck.

The front hair is arranged in light curls or waves, in the style most becoming to the face, the prevailing style being the fluffy curls on the forehead, extending about three inches to meet the back hair. The fashionable ladies' hairdressers' stores are replete with ingenious contrivances to save the ladies the trouble, and sometimes the injury to their hair, of the curling and frizzing necessary to dress in the fashionable styles.

Front Coiffures made of waves and curls woven on invisible lace, dressed in different styles, are becoming a regular article of wearing apparel; some ladies having as many as a half-dozen, that they may have a change for every day in the week.

Long fluffy tresses made of a natural curly hair are also provided for the back of the hair dressing. They are arranged in a few graceful loops and pinned around the twist.

Combs and pins made of shell, or silver and gilt, studded with Rhine stones in endless variety, will be used as ornaments in hair-dressing this winter.

Brazil Item in Terre Haute Express.

Mrs. Brighton and her son Mark, who now reside in Greencastle, have been here during the past week. Mrs. B. is supposed to be looking after the settlement of the alimony granted her when the divorce between her and Mr. Brighton was decreed. There still remains \$10,000 unpaid which is secured by mortgage on land in the south part of the county.

Slates, Pens, Inks, Stationery,

LAMPS, ALL PRICES AND STYLES.

BEST COAL OIL!

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.,

Wall Paper.

BOTTOM PRICES.

Jones' Drug Store.

50 49

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the matter of the estate of James Torr, deceased. In the Putnam Circuit Court, November term, 1884.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, administrators, do hereby notify, with the will annexed, of the estate of JAMES TORR, deceased, have presented and filed their account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said Circuit Court on the—

18th Day of December, 1884.

At which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said Court, and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved. And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate.

JOHN L. TORR, JOHN L. SELLERS.

Nov. 24, 1884. 48 49

COMMISSIONER'S LAND SALE.

By authority of, and pursuant to a decree and judgment of the Putnam Circuit Court, I will sell at private sale on or after

Saturday, November 22, 1884.

The following real estate, to-wit:—the sale to make partition thereof among the owners: Lot number one, in Daniel A. Quinn's enlargement to the town of Bainbridge, in Putnam county, Indiana. Sale must be for not less than full appraised value, and will be on the following terms to-wit:—one-third cash in hand, residue in six or twelve months, purchase notes with approved security for deferred payments, waiving relief and hearing interest being taken, and deed will await payment in full of purchase money. If not sold on said day the property will be kept on sale from day to day until it is sold.

W. D. BARNES, Administrator.

Jonathan Birch, Attorney.

Notary Public for Putnam County, Indiana.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Putnam County, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Felix A. Carpenter, late of Putnam County, Indiana deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Dated this 24th day of October 1884.

W. D. BARNES, Administrator.

Jonathan Birch, Attorney.

Notary Public for Putnam County, Indiana.

DR. J. M. KNIGHT,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office—West Side Square. 38 37

VANDALIA

TIME CARD.

TAKING EFFECT MAY 13th, 1885.

Going East. STATIONS. Going West.

8 6 4 2 1 3 5 7

a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.

10 3 25 3 50 4 40 Indiana's 1155 4 00 7 30 11 0

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8 42 3 42 Fillmore 5 29 8 42

8 30 3 30 Greencastle 5 17 8 30

8 18 3 18 Reelsville 5 05 8 18

8 6 3 6 Brazil 4 45 7 55 12 33

7 54 3 54 T. Haute. 2 15 7 00 10 15

7 42 3 42 St. Louis 7 30 5 00 1 25

7 30 3 30 St. Louis 7 30 5 00 1 25

7 18 3 18 St. Louis 7 30 5 00 1 25

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